

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

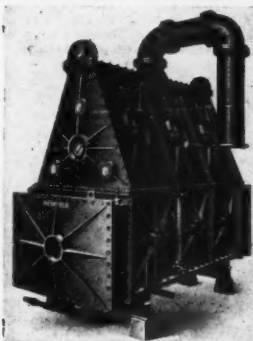
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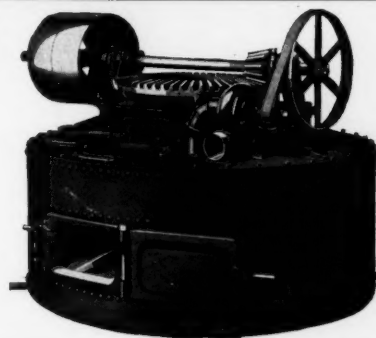


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# Packers:—Scraping Hogs for 10 Months Without One Cent of Beater Expense

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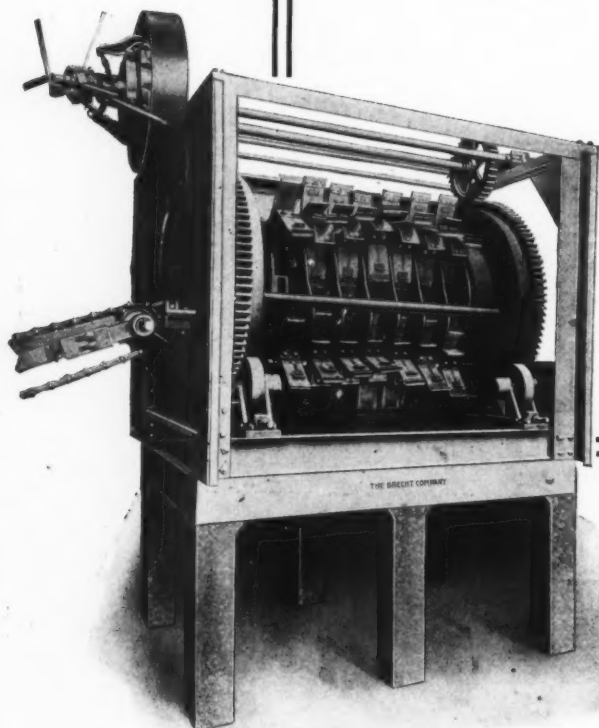
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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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Vol. 62.

Chicago and New York, March 27, 1920.

No. 13.

## Confer on Bruised Livestock Losses

Losses of nearly \$25,000 on bruised hogs alone at 37 livestock markets last week indicate the economic damage through this source. Multiply this by the 52 weeks in the year, and add the markets not covered in this survey, and then figure losses due to damaged meat from bruised cattle and other meat animals, and an indication is given of the need for reform in the handling of livestock to market.

To take steps to remedy this evil, for the benefit of producers, packers and consumers alike, a countrywide conference was held this week in Chicago. The conference brought together producers, shippers, representatives of packers, railroads and stock yards, commission men, and agents of the Department of Agriculture. It was called by Everett C. Brown of the National Livestock Exchange.

This action was the outgrowth of investigation and ground work laid by a special committee of the Institute of American Meat Packers. The committee, of which Edward Morris is chairman, has held several important meetings. Early in February several members were designated to frame a form of report to be sent by the Institute to its members, with a request that they keep check of the bruised livestock for a stated period and return the information to the Institute.

### Definite Plan to Check Losses.

A definite program for decreasing the present great annual loss from bruised livestock was formulated by the conference. As a result of the initial session further meetings are planned at intervals of six months to follow through the work thus begun. The next conference will be held the first Wednesday in May.

A control committee has been named to see what can be done to carry out recommendations made at this meeting. The members are: W. T. Treahaven, railroads; J. H. Mercer, live stock shippers; E. J. Trosper, co-operative shippers; E. C. Brown, live stock exchanges; J. R. Howard, American Farm Bureau Federation; J. A. McNaughton, Institute of American Meat Packers; Charles E. Day, traders' exchanges. A representative of the stock yards is to be nominated.

Recommendations adopted at the first conference are far-reaching in scope, and deal with practically all of the fundamental problems arising in handling and shipping live stock.

R. W. Carter, of the Institute committee, at the opening session of the conference, presented figures showing the effect of bruises upon the meat supply. A survey of 37 livestock markets for the week ending March 20 showed that out of 229,606 hogs marketed the total loss on account of bruises amounted to 119,303 pounds, or a cash loss of \$23,860.

### Committees to Consider Various Phases.

To draft recommendations three committees were appointed by the conference. The first, to consider loading stations and pens, and methods of loading, was com-

posed of D. D. Cutler, A. Sykes, president of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, E. S. Buckingham, R. S. Sinclair, A. F. Stryker, F. R. Cavanagh and L. D. Westman.

The second committee, for consideration of equipment and car bedding, was: H. L. Lively, J. H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association, R. W. Carter, Ira Brainard, Dr. W. N. Neal, E. J. Trosper, B. H. Herde and C. E. Day.

The membership of the third, to consider safe carload minima, was: J. L. Harris, formerly of the Livestock Commission, U. S. Railroad Administration;

(Continued on page 40.)

## Smaller Packers Object to Legislation

A mass of testimony showing the harmful effect proposed legislation to regulate and control the meat packing industry would have upon large and small packers, producers and consumers, was presented during the past week at hearings being held by the House Agricultural Committee at Washington on the Anderson and other similar bills.

During the week L. H. D. Weld, manager of the research department of Swift & Company, appeared and continued to show the committee the unfairness and falsity of reports made by the Federal Trade Commission. Representatives of five of the so-called independent packing companies also appeared in opposition to the proposed legislation. They were Joseph E. Emmart, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Louisville Provision Company, Louisville, Ky.; Patrick Brennan, president of the Independent Packing Company, Chicago; T. Davis Hill, vice president of Corkran, Hill & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.; Howard R. Smith, president of Jones & Lamb Co., Baltimore, and H. C. Bertram, manager of the D. B. Martin Co., Baltimore.

Emmart told the Committee he saw no need for any regulation legislation. He sketched the growth of the Louisville Provision Company, called the committee's attention to the speculative element, and told of the intense competition he encountered from other small packers and from five larger companies.

Although his company owns no refrigerator cars, he protested against the provision of the Anderson bill which would prohibit any packer from owning cars. He conveyed the idea to the Committee

that the packer has as much right to own a refrigerator car as a motor truck.

He asked the Committee why the packing industry should be singled out for legislation when other industries and general merchandising lines of business were not hampered.

### Packers Should Be Let Alone.

"We little packers feel we ought to be allowed to get on and conduct our business without other regulations being inflicted upon us," Emmart said. He protested against the idea that any government official could conduct the packing business as efficiently as men who have made a life study of it, and have their money invested in it.

He said the big packers were the fairest competitors he had, his hardest competitors being small local packers and little butchers. He said he had never observed any opposition on the part of big packers to crush his or any other smaller company. He vigorously protested against the packing industry being legislated into a condition of uncertainty, and went on to point out grave defects in the Anderson, Gronna and other bills now before Congress.

Other packer witnesses gave testimony along the same general lines as Emmart. Mr. Brennan discussed credits and the financial aspects of the proposed law, and the defects of the Gronna bill. Mr. Hill enumerated his objections, saying: "If justification for these measures is found in the reports of the Federal Trade Commission, as Senator Kenyon claims, then such justification has been removed, because the reports are flatly contradicted by persons best qualified to do so, namely,

live stock producers and smaller packers. Mr. Hill also pointed out that there are sufficient laws now on the statute books to correct abuses, if any exist. Mr. Smith said he was bitterly opposed to the Anderson and other bills, and showed the Committee how his concern had grown in ten years in the face of competition by the big packers. Mr. Bertram said any of the bills, if enacted into law, would be the means of restricting the packing business and would make financing for expansion difficult.

Charles E. Day, secretary of the Union Traders' Exchange, Chicago, appeared before the committee as representative of that organization. Day had with him a committee composed of Jas. H. Bulla, of the Executive Committee of the National Exchange, Omaha, Neb.; John D. Reese, member of the Executive Committee of the Kansas City Traders' Exchange; William H. Hilton, representing the St. Louis Traders' Exchange; E. S. Atkins of Kansas City; W. H. Mooney, president of the Chicago Live Stock Traders' Exchange, and Thomas Ryan, one of the directors of the Chicago exchange.

Mr. Day explained the traders' operations at various markets and answered many questions by all members of the committee. He made a special plea on behalf of the traders that they be exempted from the provisions of any bill that should be passed, on the ground that the traders are closely related to stocker and feeder men and producers. From the standpoint of traders Day and his associates went into the provisions of the various bills under consideration and pointed out how, if any of these measures should be enacted into law, this business would be hurt and endangered.

Repeatedly during the last few days there have been rather sharp exchanges between the members of the Committee and Benj. C. Marsh, representing the so-called Farmers' National Council. This was brought about largely by Marsh's insistence on heckling any witness who had anything good to say about the packing industry, or any criticism to make of the proposed legislation.

#### TEXAS CATTLEMEN AND PACKERS.

Two hundred and ninety-nine of the 4,500 members of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas voted in favor of legislation for the packing industry. One hundred and twenty-seven members voted against it. The balance of the membership, more than 2,000 of whom attended the convention of the association at Houston, Tex., the week of March 15, did not evidence enough interest one way or another to attend the final session and vote.

One of the features of the convention was a two-hour debate regarding the pending legislation, after majority and minority reports had been submitted by the resolutions committee. Judge William Poindexter and Frank S. Hastings opposed the passage of the bills in any form, while W. W. Turney, president of the cattlemen's association, and Ed C. Lasater favored it.

Judge Poindexter and Mr. Hastings took

the ground that legislation tending to restrict and hamper the packing industry could not fail to react harmfully against the producer of live stock. Both urged that nothing be done that would tend to jeopardize the huge investments in land and livestock of the members. They also pointed out the un-American features of the bills, asserting that it was class legislation of the most unfair kind.

Mr. Turney and Mr. Lasater used the time-honored and hoary arguments of "control," "monopoly," "undue power," etc.

#### Tirade Against the Packers.

The arguments of these two men also were supplemented by a two-hour address the opening day of the convention by President Turney. The president devoted his annual address to a tirade against the packers. He held that government operation or direction of the railroads is all wrong (he is an attorney for one or more railroads at El Paso), but that it would

work splendidly in the case of the packers.

The second day of the convention John H. Atwood, representing Attorney General Palmer, told of the consent decree entered into between the Department of Justice and the five larger packers. He declared that he could not say how the attorney general felt about the legislation now under consideration.

L. H. D. Weld, head of the commercial research department of Swift & Company, replied to both Mr. Turney and Mr. Atwood on Wednesday. He handled his subject without gloves and declared that certain statements made by the speakers were without foundation in fact. Efforts to disturb the speaker by Mr. Lasater and others were promptly checked by President Turney.

A number of other cattle raisers also entered objection to the bills now before Congress, notably Marion Sansom and Robert J. Kleburg.

## Canadian Packer Workmen Want Tea Parties

Toronto, Can., March 24.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen have served their ultimatum on the five large Toronto packing houses, setting out the conditions under which they will work for the next year and the schedule of wages wanted. The demands are contained in a document which has been characterized as "preposterous."

The wage demands are 80 per cent higher than those paid in Chicago. Common laborers want 75 cents an hour and the skilled meat worker is asking \$1.25. One of the conditions includes the serving of tea at 9 o'clock in the morning to the butchers by uniformed waitresses, and another asks that pay be drawn on the company's time.

The packers will hold a meeting this week for the consideration of the demands. April 10 is the date given for an answer to the ultimatum.

#### Packers Want to Buy "Subject."

A strong delegation of packers from all over Canada went to Ottawa last night, headed by J. S. McLean, president, and S. E. Todd, secretary of the Industrial Council of Canadian Meat Packers. They have a hearing today before Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture, on the "condemnations" question. The packers will argue that the presence of diseased livestock on the market means a serious loss to the packer, and one that should not be passed on to the consumer. Their claim is that the most practical and equitable system up until the present was "packers' insurance," and they will ask that this system be again installed by the government.

#### Canadian Stock Yards Control.

"Nationalization of the Stock Yards of Canada" is the big item for discussion at the meeting here this week of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. This is the first session of the Council outside the city of Winnipeg. Seven provinces are represented, and Hon. Manning Doherty,

Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, will lead the argument for the taking over by each province from private control the stock yards at Montreal, Winnipeg and other points.

In the Legislative Assembly this week the leader of the opposition twitted the Farmers' Government on the fact that there was no legislation "curbing the packers." The Minister told the House that the farmers had done more in a year by putting a buyer on the Stock Yards market than all the previous governments of Ontario to place the producer outside the control of the drovers. He intimated that further drastic action would be taken in regard to the stock yards of Canada.

#### Canadian News Notes.

E. C. Fox, president of the William Davies Company, Inc., landed in England on Monday, and will spend a couple of weeks looking over the British field, and the plants of the company overseas.

The past week has seen a remarkable falling off in hogs at Canadian markets. The Toronto markets are bare, and the packers are facing a "famine" situation for this time of year.

#### CANADIAN MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY

In 1918, according to official figures, there were 66 slaughtering and meat-packing plants in Canada, representing a capital of \$74,909,956. These employed 2,112 persons on salary and 8,013 on wages, making a total wage and salary list for the year of approximately \$10,000,000. The cost of the materials used during the year is given at \$140,331,429 and the value of the product \$185,468,146. The capital invested in slaughtering plants alone was \$12,011,269; the cost of materials used \$30,396,905, and the value of the product \$43,425,445.

In the year 1909, the number of animals slaughtered at inspected plants in Canada was 298,241 cattle, 191,792 sheep,

(Continued on page 28.)

## Meat Production and Consumption in 1919

The United States consumed several pounds less per person of beef in 1919 than in 1918. At the same time, its exports of beef declined 56.8 per cent from the previous year. The United States Department of Agriculture attributes the decline in domestic consumption to high retail prices, and the falling off of exports to the fact that the European countries which took so much American beef during the war are returning to the cheaper sources of supply in South America and Australia.

The decrease in beef was so large as to bring down the total meat production 4 per cent lower than in 1918, in spite of the fact that production increased greatly in pork and considerably in mutton and lamb and veal.

Exports of pork and lard in 1919 were unparalleled. The exports were equivalent to 18,000,000 hogs weighing 200 pounds each. A million more hogs were slaughtered than in 1918. Domestic consumption of lard declined to the extent of 2 pounds per person.

The slaughter of calves in 1919 was greater than ever before—1,250,000 head more than in 1918. The drought in the West is ascribed as one of the main causes of so many calves being marketed. Veal is not exported and domestic consumption increased about one pound per person.

Twenty per cent more mutton and lamb meat were produced in 1919 than in 1918, but the consumption of mutton and lamb is so small that the increase meant only one pound per person. This source of meat supply, which decreased steadily for many years, has been on the upward trend since 1917.

These facts are given by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in its annual analysis of the meat situation just made public.

### Decline in Beef Slaughter the Feature

The outstanding features of the meat situation during 1919 were a heavy decline in beef slaughter with corresponding loss in beef exports, and a great increase in the exports of pork products, although the swine slaughter was only slightly larger than the previous year.

The slump in beef was to some extent off-set by substantial increases in the slaughter of veal and of mutton and lamb, and the increase in pork just mentioned. But on the whole the decrease in beef was so large as to bring down the total meat production 4 per cent lower than in 1918.

By weight, in terms of dressed meat (without lard), the total slaughter in 1918 yielded a little over 18 billion pounds and in 1919 a little under 17 1/3 billion pounds. The difference was about 715,000,000 pounds.

This seems a large quantity of meat, but nation-wide computations in these times are apt to be in colossal terms, and it must be remembered that the unprecedented total for 1918 was wrought under the impetus of a great war effort, when all production records were shattered. Considering that the armistice had been signed before the close of 1918 and that the conditions facing breeders and feed-

ers were full of uncertainty, last year's production must be rated as a great achievement, since it far exceeded that of any other year previous to 1918.

### Pork and Lard Exports Unparalleled

Exports of pork and lard in 1919 were unparalleled in the history of our foreign trade. Total shipments amounted to 1,897,198,000 pounds of pork (mostly bacon and hams) and 784,946,000 pounds of lard. The magnitude of this single branch of our export trade is not easy to realize. Stated in terms of live animals averaging 200 pounds in weight, this quantity of products would represent a herd of approximately 18,000,000 hogs, and therefore one such hog would be exported every 1 3/4 seconds throughout the entire year.

The two factors previously mentioned—restricted beef supply and heavy shipments of pork products—had some effect on the home meat consumption, which in total fell from 150 pounds per capita in 1918 to 142 pounds in 1919, a decline of 5.4 per cent. Last year's figure nevertheless was 12 pounds higher than that of 1917, when the people partly abstained from eating meat.

There was a sharp decrease in lard consumption during 1919, amounting to 2 pounds a person, but there was also a relatively large increase in the consumption of mutton and lamb. As a whole, however, the fundamental reason for the decreased meat consumption in 1919 may likely be found in the high retail prices

which prevailed throughout the greater part of the year.

The Bureau of Animal Industry annually issues tables showing the salient facts connected with the meat industry of the nation. The information includes numbers and average weights of animals slaughtered under the Federal inspection and otherwise, quantity of each kind of meat produced and consumed, exports and imports, etc. Tables covering the calendar years 1914 to 1919 are now available and may be had on request.

### Cattle Slaughter Fell 14 Per Cent

About 2,000,000 fewer beefs were slaughtered last year than in 1918. It is estimated that the cattle yielded 6,571,226,000 pounds of dressed beef in 1919 as against 7,640,712,000 pounds in 1918, which is a decrease of 14 per cent. The lowest yield in the last six years was 5,638,565,000 pounds in 1914, after which there was a gradual rise each year, culminating in the big record of 1918. Last year's total goes back to slightly below that of 1917. Approximately three-fourths of the cattle slaughtered is now conducted under Government inspection.

Relatively the most striking item of all the meat exports in 1919 was the falling off in beef shipments. Compared with 1918 the decrease was 56.8 per cent, the respective totals being 728,236,000 pounds in 1918 and 314,381,000 pounds in 1919. Beef exports from the United States, however, have been almost wholly coincident with Europe's war needs. The trade, it is predicted, will revert to the

(Continued on page 38.)

## Try to Teach Value of Cheaper Meat Cuts

The campaign of the U. S. Department of Justice to show the consuming public the value of cheaper and heretofore neglected cuts of meat, and thereby assist in reduction of living costs, began this week in various parts of the country. It met with considerable success, in spite of the efforts of sensational newspapers and self-seeking individuals to throw doubt upon its honesty. It appeared to have the hearty co-operation of most retail meat dealers, as it had of the meat packers, for the meat trade generally recognized its practical value as a stabilizer of meat prices and meat demand. The campaign was vigorously supported by the Institute of American Meat Packers. Noting the plans for this effort, Secretary Gould in a bulletin to members says:

"It should be noted that while this campaign, for practical reasons, emphasizes somewhat heavily the less expensive cuts of beef, it also refers to all meat, including pork and mutton.

"We are advised that the Department has issued to every newspaper in the country, and particularly to a selected list of household editors, 30 daily recipes telling how to prepare the less expensive cuts of beef, pork and mutton.

"In addition the Department is issuing, so we are informed, a booklet telling how to prepare the less expensive cuts and giving voluminous recipes. This booklet is being sent to thousands of state and local chairmen of the Division of Women's Activities of the Department of Justice. It is expected that it will be used in connection with lectures and speeches.

"Furthermore, the home demonstrators of the Department of Agriculture are co-operating in the campaign and thousands of four-minute speeches on the subject of inexpensive cuts have been sent to women food officials operating under the Department of Justice.

"We are advised that some 25,000 black and white charts explaining the fore-

quarter cuts have been sent to the various price commissioners and state chairmen of the Division of Women's Activities for redistribution where they will do the most good. We are told that later some 50,000 colored charts will be sent to these same persons for redistribution to lecturers and speakers and perhaps to retailers.

"The Department has requested hotels and restaurants throughout the country to feature the inexpensive cuts during the 'Save-Money-On-Meat-Week' and fair price commissioners and local food officials have been asked to enlist the co-operation of the motion picture theaters in the campaign, and in some cities, notably Washington, D. C., they are already displaying on their screens an announcement of 'Save-Money-On-Meat-Week' and a request that consumers begin now to buy the less expensive cuts.

"A poster announcing the date of the week with some explanatory material has been sent—to the extent of 95,000 copies—to fair price commissioners for redistribution to retailers. A similar poster urging the importance of fore-quarter meat has been sent, so we are informed, to every postoffice in the country with instructions from the postmaster general to the local postmaster to display the poster conspicuously.

"We are informed also that the various motion picture news films are running pictures of a steer in which the different cuts are marked with explanatory captions concerning the less expensive cuts.

"Mass meetings have been arranged in various parts of the country. Newspapers throughout the United States have carried stories issued by the Department concerning the less expensive cuts.

"It is believed by the Institute that its co-operation in this matter has been helpful, and that the whole campaign by creating a more stable demand for meats at retail not only will save money for the consumer who has been confining her purchases to loins and ribs, which constitute only a small part of the meat animal, but also will be of economic benefit to the meat industry as a whole."

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

### EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises W. B. Farris, general superintendent Morris & Company; Myrick D. Harding, general superintendent Armour & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president Wilson & Company; F. J. Gardner, general superintendent Swift & Company; John Robertson, general superintendent Miller & Hart; and Arthur Cushman, general superintendent Allied Packers, Inc.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

### TANK OR PRESS LARD CRACKLINGS?

A small packer in Indiana writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

At present I am wondering which is considered more practical or profitable, to press lard cracklings with a good hydraulic press, or to tank them for steam lard. And if tanking would be proper, how best to handle them. That is, how long to cook in tank and what steam pressure. You may think I ought to experiment on this for myself, and I have, but I am wanting someone else to express their opinion and experience, as I may not have handled the tank proposition right.

There seems to be considerable difference of opinion as to which method is the more profitable. Some concerns use these cracklings in a mixture of chicken feed, while others grind them up as filler for sausage. The larger packers, in almost all instances, take the residue from the bottom of the kettle and work it back into prime steam lard.

No doubt it is more profitable after lard has been pressed out thoroughly to a point where the cracklings will probably contain 5 to 7% of lard, to mix them in sausage or chicken feed, providing, of course, you are in that business.

The amount of cracklings obtained in an average packing house, unless engaged in either the chicken feed or sausage

business, would be so small that it would not pay them to bother with it, but instead place it in prime steam lard. In making a canvass of what is being done by the large packers we find this is used largely in prime steam.

Cracklings when cooked separately in a pressure tank require around 5 hours at 35 lbs. steam pressure. When cooked with other material, assuming prime steam lard, they would get the regular cooking of whatever kind of lard they are placed in. In all, this would be approximately 8 hours at 35 lbs. pressure.

### HANDLING TALLOW STOCK.

A subscriber in the middle states writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We shall be pleased to receive information concerning the manufacture of stearin and tallow oil from inedible tallow. May we ask the approximate cost per pound of separating tallow into stearin and oil?

In pressing inedible tallow the tallow is taken directly after being made, when in a liquid condition, and run into receptacles, either open head tierces or trucks made especially for that purpose, where it is held until it becomes grainy. This is a matter of three to four days. Many large tallow refiners use a regular graining tank for graining their tallows. These tanks generally hold about a carload, and naturally are advantageous in giving the product uniformity in color, grain, etc.

Tallow is generally run into receptacles, or seeding tanks, trucks, open-head tierces, or whatever is used, at a temperature of around 150 degrees, and allowed to stand in a temperature of 75 to 80 degrees Fahr. for three to four days.

The tallow, at the expiration of that time, has passed through what is known as a seeding process. Small granulated particles containing stearin have fallen

to the bottom and more or less free oil is on top. Before pressing this mixture is taken and worked up thoroughly, the oil and granulars being mixed to a uniform texture and then put into the press.

This mixture, which is termed tallow stock, is put into cloths of closely woven duck and put into press between iron plates for abstraction of oil. After being subjected to pressure the oil runs off, leaving a residue in the cloth, which is known as tallow stearin. The latter is removed from the cloths, melted and filled into tierces. At times it is packed into tierces without being melted. This product is used, to a very great extent, in the candle industry. Tallow stearin is also used to some extent in the finishing of upper leathers.

The knuckle or screw type power press is generally used for pressing. The cost of pressing tallow is approximately 50 cents a hundred. The yield of tallow oil and tallow stearine is as follows: Tallow oil, 70 per cent; tallow stearin, 28 per cent; loss in pressing through absorption, 2 per cent; total, 100 per cent.

### SAFETY CONTEST FOR CHAUFFEURS

Morris & Company has just announced the start of a six months' contest for truck chauffeurs, in which prizes of \$75, \$40, \$35 and \$15 will be given to the four chauffeurs who attain the best records for safety and efficiency in truck driving. The basis of awards will be: appearance of truck, 25 points; attendance, 25 points; mechanical condition, 15 points; economy, gasoline, oil and tires, 15 points; tools and accessories, 5 points; collisions and accidents, 15 points. A. A. Bureau, safety engineer, anticipates that in addition to obtaining other good results, this contest will aid considerably in eliminating accidents both to employees of the company and the public in general.

## The Logic of Service

We believe that the success of an individual as well as an institution directly depends upon the quality and quantity of service rendered. Quality service we believe is of first consideration and quantity second.

Thus only does character of service beget reputation and reputation quantity—quality and quantity resulting in success.

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### FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION

Seeing in increased production a means  
of restoring normal business and price  
conditions, the Chamber of Commerce of  
the United States will make its eighth  
annual meeting, to be held at Atlantic  
City, April 27 to 29, an "Increased Pro-

duction Convention." This subject is con-  
sidered of such importance that in work-  
ing out a program for the meeting every  
topic will be considered from this view-  
point.

Lack of production, it is pointed out, is  
one of the chief causes of the high cost  
of living, which cannot be reduced until  
more goods are put on the market. The  
present is a seller's and not a buyer's  
market. Prices have been forced up by  
competitive bidding. This in turn has  
made necessary unusual wage increases,  
with a still further rise in manufacturing  
and production costs.

Even with the exchange situation as it  
is, with its threatened curtailment of ex-  
ports to Europe, manufacturers generally  
believe it will be a long time before pro-  
duction in the United States catches up  
with the demand for goods. In the mean-  
time producers are faced with the task  
not only of meeting current demands, but  
with making up in some directions pro-  
duction lost as a result of the diversion  
of manufactured goods for war purposes.

The general subject of increased pro-  
duction has been divided up in the pro-  
gram for the convention into sub-subjects.  
The first to be taken up will be the gov-  
ernment in relation to production. Under  
this heading will be considered anti-trust  
legislation and taxation. Business of  
every kind is keenly interested at this  
time in the situation with respect to tax-  
ation, especially in the subject of excess  
profits taxes, against which there has been  
general complaint.

The second general subject to be taken  
up will be transportation in relation to  
production. This will include both land  
and water transportation. One of the  
chief causes of lack of production just  
now, it has been pointed out, is the gen-  
eral shortage of railroad equipment. One  
authority estimates that the country is  
short at least 200,000 box cars, and all  
lines of industry have felt the shortage.

International finance and its relation to  
world production has a prominent place  
on the program. This subject will be dis-  
cussed both from the financier's and the  
business man's point of view. The Cham-  
ber has just expressed its willingness to  
name delegates to an international finan-  
cial conference under limitations outlined  
by the Treasury Department. Lack of  
means of financing European industries is  
a decided factor in retarding production  
in many of the countries of Europe.

One general session of the convention  
will be given over to agriculture in rela-  
tion to production. Here will be presented  
for discussion the part of the govern-  
ment, the farmer and the business man

in agriculture. Secretary of Agriculture  
Meredith will speak for the government.

Another important general subject will  
be the relation of labor to production.  
This will be approached from both sides,  
the employee's viewpoint being presented  
by a representative of the American Fed-  
eration of Labor and the employer's by  
a business man.

Besides the general sessions there will  
be held group meetings, divided as along  
the great divisions of industry. In these  
meetings the subject of increased produc-  
tion, as in the general meetings, will be  
the main topic discussed.

### MEANS TO MOVE GOODS

That present business conditions demand  
the use of the motor truck for transporta-  
tion so that production can be kept up on  
all the commodities and necessities neces-  
sary to the business and social life of the  
nation is a fact you cannot get away from.  
Transportation is the very life blood of  
industrial America. Without it progress  
cannot be made in either keeping abreast  
of the country's demand or helping to  
make up the shortage of commodities that  
has a big bearing on the present high cost  
of living.

In a letter written recently by a promi-  
nent manufacturer in the middle west he  
says: "We are experiencing great difficul-  
ties as applied to the transportation situa-  
tion, and the railroad question is the vital  
one to be considered as applied to the  
necessities of life, business progress and  
employment and the reduction in the cost  
of living."

In such a situation the motor truck  
would seem to be the logical transporta-  
tion unit for efficient and satisfactory  
utilization, for the reason that it can be  
put into use the moment it is purchased.  
No necessary advanced preparations as to  
its operation or right of way are necessary.  
Its adaptability to any haulage or delivery  
demand enables it to fit right into a trans-  
portation situation without any unneces-  
sary loss of time.

On every hand we are confronted with  
the statement and fact that "we can see  
no possibility of reduction in prices until  
it is possible to increase production, even  
to keep up with the present demands." The  
present demand is for actual consumption  
of commodities, and in most cases it is a  
necessary consumption, and if transporta-  
tion is held up it means that consumption  
must be reduced, and it is right here  
where the motor truck fits in so admirably.  
Practically every manufacturer who hauls  
or delivers either raw materials or fin-  
ished products has had to invest in motor  
trucks in keep in business.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Troco Company, Chicago, is erecting a \$250,000 plant at that city, for factory use.

Vogl Bros. of Asbury Park, N. J., are now located in their new \$60,000 home on Bangs avenue.

Armour & Company's branch house at Lewiston, Me., suffered slight damage by fire on March 7.

The American Glue Co. is erecting a \$160,000 plant at Chicago, in the central manufacturing district.

The Dawson Cotton Oil Co., Brunswick, Ga., will shortly erect an addition to its plant for use as a fertilizer factory.

L. Frank & Sons Company's sausage factory in Milwaukee, Wis., suffered a fire loss of approximately \$50,000 on March 18.

On March 15 damage estimated at \$3,000 was caused to the branch house of the Cudahy Packing Company at Alexandria, La.

Libby, McNeill & Libby has been granted a permit to do business in Texas. Headquarters will be established at Fort Worth.

Swift & Company will shortly erect a fertilizer factory at Money Point, just outside of Norfolk, Va. When completed the plant will have a daily capacity of from 250 to 350 tons of fertilizer.

The Cincinnati Abattoir Company has purchased the John C. Roth packing plant at Cincinnati. Improvements will be made to both plants.

J. T. Harrah is interested in establishing the townsite of Harrah, Wash., says a report from Yakima. The town will erect a \$70,000 meat packing and cold storage plant backed by the promoter.

The Northwest Products Co., Seattle, Wash., has been organized with a capital of \$25,000 for the purpose of engaging in the meat packing industry. The incorporators are: F. H. Ashley and L. Rey.

Charles Schneider of Newark, O., will shortly remove to Lancaster, O., where he has purchased an interest in the Thimmes Brothers Company, who operate a meat packing plant with several retail stores in connection.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Memphis Packing Corp., Memphis, Tenn., it was decided to increase the capital stock of the company from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. Joseph Newburger was elected president of the company.

Work is nearing completion on the Field Packing Company's new addition to its plant which will enable the doubling of its present capacity. The plant is being erected at an estimated cost of \$25,000 and will provide for additional lard refinery and sausage factory equipment and for cold storage space to enable the handling of about 10,000 hogs and 1,500 cattle besides calves and sheep, a year.

Plans are rapidly progressing for the building of the new independent packing plant of the Texas Union Packing Company, capitalized at \$3,000,000, on the ship channel at Houston, Tex. When completed the plant will have a capacity of 1,000 cattle and 1,000 hogs a day, according to the officials.

### PROPOSAL

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES: Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., March 16, 1920. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope: "Proposal for Groceries" (or other class of supplies as the case may be) and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, U. S. Indian Warehouse, 308 South Green street, Chicago, Ill.", will be received until 10 o'clock a. m. on each of the following dates and on the class of supplies specified, and then opened: Clothing and piece goods, April 14, 1920; Dry goods, April 21, 1920; Underwear, hosiery, gloves, suspenders, hats and caps, April 17, 1920; Notions, April 14, 1920; Groceries, April 19, 1920; Agricultural implements, wagons, etc., April 16, 1920; Schoolbooks, etc., April 15, 1920; Chinaware, etc., April 13, 1920; Automobile supplies, April 12, 1920. Schedules covering all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., and to the U. S. Indian Warehouses at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids or any part of any bid, and to post tentative awards promptly, subject to correction. CATO SELLS, Commissioner.

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

### Prices Firm—Hog Values Maintained— Hog Receipts Fair—Stocks Increasing.

The action of the hog products market has continued firm, and prices have been held at about the high line of the month, particularly pork, which has made new high records. Ribs have also been very firm, making new high records, and lard has been at new highs for July and nearly the old high on the May. The advance has not been very rapid, but has been quite steady, influenced by the strength in grain and the advance to new high records in corn.

The advance in the market has been entirely on the domestic conditions, with but little influence coming from the foreign reports or exports. In fact, foreign exchange conditions have been unsettled, and particularly Continental exchange has been against any business. There have been further reports of offerings of reshipments of meats, and the statements regarding the purchases and shipments by the British persistently show that there is likely to be a continued limited outward movement. Exports are small, and there have been further reports of importation of Danish butter and Danish potatoes, while the offerings of cabbage and other vegetables from abroad have been a factor in the vegetable markets.

While this has no direct connection with meats, it does indicate that on account of the exchange it is more economical for the contiguous neutral countries to ship some stuff to America than it is to ship it a few miles across an imaginary line into Germany and sell for German money. This indicates as strongly as anything can the handicap which Americans are up against in doing business with the Central European countries.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Markets on stocks of meats in cold storage shows another increase in hog products, with the total of 1,000,000,000 lbs., against 883,000,000 lbs. last month and 1,125,000,000 lbs. last year. The fact that the stocks increased in February was not unexpected, as the product stocks steadily

gained through the winter, and for the past few years have reached their record totals about this season. A factor of considerable importance is that the mid-month product statement from Chicago showed another increase in product stocks over March 1st, and with the scale of hog slaughter and exports it is not improbable that the April 1st report will show another increase in total stocks.

The very large present stock of product of a billion pounds, while less than last year, is rather impressive in view of the small volume of exports. But for the fact that the exports were partly compensated for by a larger domestic distribution the situation would indeed be critical. The total stocks of product at principal points as reported by the Bureau of Markets follows:

Meats (lbs.)	Total holdings Mar. 1, 1920, including estimates.	Total holdings Mar. 1, 1919.	Total holdings Mar. 1, 1918.
Beef, frozen.....	222,412,671	265,293,407	276,114,045
Pork, frozen.....	130,519,183	128,897,380	104,630,052
Lamb and mutton, frozen.....	5,775,384	8,012,376	7,855,181
Beef, cured.....	36,966,635	31,245,828	37,574,581
Pork, dry salt.....	397,743,900	435,661,016	402,733,933
Pork, pickled.....	359,670,293	435,197,393	369,014,259
Lard.....	111,855,796	125,409,603	65,355,253
Miscel. meats.....	109,080,244	132,070,407	67,631,744

The quality of hogs continues very good, and the average at the principal markets shows, with the exception of East St. Louis, a better weight than the previous average run, and considerable better than at the beginning of the month. In connection with the movement of hogs a statement by the Department of Agriculture is rather interesting as regards the number of hogs on farms this year compared with last. This report shows that on the basis of each 1,000 hogs reported on hand January 1st, there was on February 1st 902 hogs on the farms, against 843 last year, this condition being brought about very largely by the smaller movement from farms this year than last. The comparative figures for cattle and hogs for the month of January illustrative of this are shown in the following table.

	— Cattle —	— Hogs —
On hand Jan. 1.....	1,000 1,919.	1,000 1,919.
Births in January.....	29 35	64 62
Brought onto farms in Jan. 26	33 36	34
Moved off in January.....	46 66	117 158
Slaughtered on farms.....	6 13	61 79
Died.....	7 7	20 16
Remaining Feb. 1.....	906 982	902 843

The advance in the price of corn, and the fact that corn is now selling over \$1.60 in Chicago, is making a feeding position in corn which is having a distinct influence on the price of hogs.

**PORK**—The market the past week has been very slow with domestic and export trade very quiet. At New York mess was quoted at \$42@43, family at \$50@53, and short clears at \$40@45. At Chicago cash pork was quotable at about \$39.

**LARD**—The market has been irregular but trade has continued very quiet. No export interest was in evidence. At New York prime western was quoted at 21.30 @21.40c middle western at 21@21.10c, and City at 20½@20¾c nominal. Compound lard was quoted at 22½@23c, refined to the continent 23½c, South American, 23¾c and Brazil kegs 24¾c. At Chicago cash lard in round lots were quotable at 80c under May, while loose lard was \$2.10 under May.

**BEEF**—The market the past week was dull and unchanged. At New York mess was quoted at \$16@18, packet at \$17@19, family at \$21@23, and extra Indian mess at \$41@43.

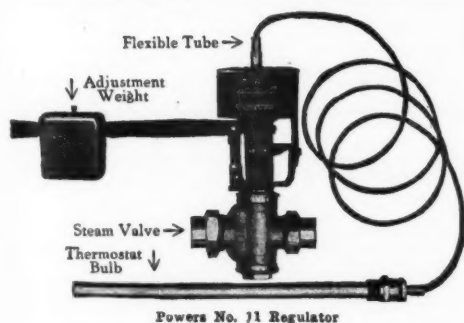
SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

### FAITH IN PROVISION FUTURES.

Receipts of hogs in the eleven principal markets the first three days of this week are 362,000, as against 336,000 last week and 425,000 the corresponding time last year. The receipts of hogs in the twenty markets up to March 22nd of this year are 9,442,200, as against 10,956,700 last year. The shipments of hogs from Chicago to Eastern packers last week were 48,707 and the previous week 41,175. For the corresponding week of last year they were 32,533.

Top on hogs Tuesday at Chicago was \$16.35; the average price was \$15.37. Monday's top was \$16.15, and the average \$15.18. Top a week ago Monday was \$15.90, and average \$14.90. Two weeks ago Monday the top was \$15.65 and the average \$15.05. For the corresponding time three weeks ago top was \$15.25 and average \$14.65.

A year ago this week top hogs were



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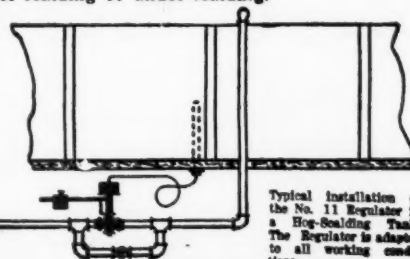
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selling at \$19.75 at Chicago and the average was \$19.56, with a spread of only 19c per 100. The spread at the present time is around a dollar a 100. Today's top on hogs is \$16.25. The spread this year being so much greater than last year is due to the premium that is being paid for light hogs over heavy ones.

"We think the premium being paid for light hogs will materially lessen the usual good run of hogs in May and June," says W. G. Press & Co. in their market letter. "Fall pigs are usually marketed in May and June. This year, owing to the high price of corn, farmers are taking advantage of the premium for light hogs, and not being too sure of what hogs will sell for later on, owing to the erratic actions of the hog market a short time back, are willing to part with their light hogs at present prices rather than hold them for their natural May and June markets. We anticipate a short supply of desirable hogs in May and June.

"The future provision market in ribs, lard and pork is slowly showing some improvement. The discount for cash lard and ribs under May is rather disturbing. We have faith in the future provision market, however, for we think we are going to run short of hogs. As we are going to have a shortage of other meats, hog meats will be in better demand."

#### BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Receipts of butter for the week ending March 19, 1920, at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Boston total 106,564 tubs, as compared with 82,317 tubs for last week, an increase of 23,247 tubs. Cold storage holdings were decreased 1,567,698 lbs. on the four markets for the week, which compared with a decrease of 2,108,274 lbs. last week, and a decrease of 1,622,550 lbs. compared to the same week last year.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter, for the week of March 13 to 19, 1920:

	13th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.
Chicago	69	68½	68½	67	65½	66
New York	67½	67½	67½	67½	68½	68½
Boston	69	69	68½	68	69	69
Philadelphia	69	69	69	69	69	69½

#### CANADIAN MEAT PACKING.

(Continued from page 22.)

and 1,532,796 swine. For 1919 the figures are, cattle 887,773, sheep 397,961, swine 2,333,354. The increase for 1919 over the previous year was, cattle 148,688, sheep 60,974, swine 203,672.

The export trade in Canadian meats has increased from \$22,067,941 in 1915 to \$85,590,161 in 1919. About 85 per cent of Canada's meat exports go to Great Britain. During the war large supplies

were sent from the Dominion to the allied armies, and since the armistice there has been a constant trade with France, Belgium and Italy. In the year 1919, shipments to the United Kingdom totalled \$73,613,471, and to the United States \$8,916,737. France took \$1,569,000 and Italy \$757,690 worth of meats.

The sources of supply from which the animals for the industry are drawn are indicated by the following table corrected to the end of 1919, showing the distribution of live stock throughout the Dominion.

	Cattle.	Milch cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Brit. Columbia	194,644	51,594	44,985	44,960
Alberta	1,247,448	339,506	304,498	445,858
Saskatchewan	1,005,501	374,062	146,911	432,367
Manitoba	553,889	227,872	167,170	261,542
Ontario	1,786,175	1,140,016	1,101,740	1,695,487
Quebec	1,213,207	1,056,347	1,007,425	935,425
New Brunswick	211,964	153,653	212,745	104,939
Nova Scotia	243,831	162,230	201,529	69,982
P. E. I.	79,815	45,962	114,955	49,510
All Canada	6,536,474	3,547,432	3,421,958	4,040,070

#### CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Receipts of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending March 18, 1920, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, compared to a month and year ago:

	Week ending Mar. 18, 1919.	Week ending Mar. 11, 1919.	Top price selects — Week ending Mar. 18, 1919.	Week ending Mar. 11, 1919.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	4,498	7,507	5,519	\$20.75 \$20.00 \$19.85
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,287	1,287	1,180	20.75 19.35 20.75
Montreal (E. End)	857	601	528	20.75 19.35 20.75
Winnipeg	2,625	6,723	4,047	21.00 19.25 19.50
Calgary	749	2,823	748	20.25 18.35 20.45
Edmonton	269	675	675	18.25 19.60

#### CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Receipts of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared with a month and year ago, are reported by the Markets Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending March 18, 1920, as follows:

	Week ending Mar. 18, 1919.	Week ending Mar. 11, 1919.	Top price good lambs — Week ending Mar. 18, 1919.	Week ending Mar. 11, 1919.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	302	524	246	\$22.00 \$19.25 \$22.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	66	41	32	18.00 15.00 18.00
Montreal (E. End)	60	68	82	18.00 15.00 18.00
Winnipeg	234	50	105	15.00 15.50 16.50
Calgary	651	182	200	13.00 13.00 13.00
Edmonton	934	82	82	13.00 16.00

#### CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Receipts of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for se-

lects, compared to the same time a month and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending March 18, 1920:

	Week ending Mar. 18, 1919.	Week ending Mar. 11, 1919.	Top price good steers — Week ending Mar. 18, 1919.	Week ending Mar. 11, 1919.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	8,013	5,009	3,808	\$14.75 \$15.50 \$14.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	497	483	480	14.25 14.00 13.50
Montreal (E. End)	564	501	558	14.25 12.00 13.50
Winnipeg	1,083	2,843	1,829	12.85 15.25 12.75
Calgary	1,552	2,606	1,150	12.50 14.50 12.25
Edmonton	539	473	473	15.00 12.50

	Week ending Mar. 18, 1919.	Week ending Mar. 11, 1919.	Top price good calves — Week ending Mar. 18, 1919.	Week ending Mar. 11, 1919.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	1,155	1,361	938	\$24.00 \$18.00 \$24.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	857	1,783	450	19.00 13.25 20.00
Montreal (E. End)	867	1,269	810	19.00 13.25 20.00
Winnipeg	80	80	113	16.00 12.00 16.00
Calgary	152	237	127	12.00 10.25 10.25
Edmonton	206	11	11	11.00 12.00

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending March 20, 1920, are reported as follows:

	Week ended Mar. 20, 1920.	Week ended Mar. 22, 1919.	From Nov. 1, 1919, to Mar. 20, 1920.
United Kingdom	405	1,070	1,005
Continent	405	1,070	5,968
So. and Cen. Amer.	430	175	505
West Indies	430	175	5,305
Brit. N. A. Colonies	27	27	2,920
Other countries	27	27	105
Totals	835	1,272	15,508

#### BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

United Kingdom	542,400	8,645,616	311,848,400
Continent	5,923,800	71,319,257	244,077,400
So. and Cen. Amer.	5,100	5,100	454,411
West Indies	380,325	380,325	3,180,001
Brit. N. A. Colonies	93,459	93,459	367,774
Other countries	27	27	328,980
Totals	6,466,200	80,350,298	560,256,966

#### LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom	2,750,800	1,597,000	82,780,400
Continent	5,598,356	23,190,843	167,771,558
So. and Cen. Amer.	14,500	14,500	984,659
West Indies	165,000	110,000	2,737,212
Brit. N. A. Colonies	93,459	93,459	93,459
Other countries	27	27	101,996
Totals	8,514,156	24,921,343	254,469,284

#### RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

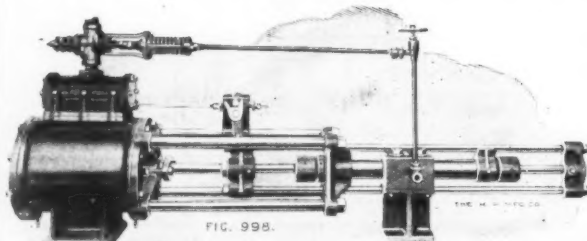
	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	5,469,200	5,606,156	5,606,156
Portland, Me.	187,000	40,000	40,000
Boston	600,000	244,000	244,000
Philadelphia	405	800,000	800,000
Baltimore	430	165,000	165,000
Mobile	270,000	1,590,000	1,590,000
New Orleans	270,000	1,590,000	1,590,000
Galveston	270,000	1,590,000	1,590,000
Montreal	270,000	1,590,000	1,590,000
St. Johns, N. B.	270,000	1,590,000	1,590,000
Newport News	270,000	1,590,000	1,590,000

Total week 835 6,466,200 8,514,156  
Previous week 999 12,972,428 9,787,213  
Two weeks ago 776 20,873,800 19,869,878  
Cor. week, 1919 1,272 80,350,298 24,921,343  
Comparative summary of aggregate exports from November 1, 1919, to March 20, 1920:

	1919 to 1920.	1918 to 1919.	Change.
Pork	3,101,600	4,058,600	+957,000
Bacon and hams	500,256,966	696,830,372	+136,573,406
Lard	254,469,284	263,191,149	+8,721,865

+Decrease.

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW**—The market the past week was very quiet, but the undertone was strong and sales were reported of 100,000 lbs. to a local soapmaker at the 15½c level for special loose. This was an advance of ½c a pound over the nominal levels of a week ago and showed gains of 1c a pound from the last previous sale. Offerings are very light and the market had a very strong tone. The foreign situation is unfavorable, but was without influence, as was the weaker tone in lard, and the cotton oil market. Export inquiry has been very quiet. There has been some improvement in the labor situation at the ports in Argentina and expectations are that tallow will move abroad from that country more freely. At New York prime city was quoted at 14½c nominal, special loose at 15½c and edible at 17½c. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at 14½@15c, and edible at 16½@17c.

**OLEO-STEARINE** — The market remained dull and featureless the past week but the undertone was somewhat steadier, influenced by the strength in tallow. No important transactions were reported, but the market was a shade higher than a week ago. At New York oleo was quoted at 17½c nominal, while at Chicago it was quoted at 17½@17¾c.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**OLEO OIL**—The market continues rather dull and featureless. At New York extra oleo is quoted at 26½@26¾c, while at Chicago is quoted at 25½@26c.

**GREASE**—The market for greases the past week has been considerably firmer. Demand is somewhat better, but the upturn has been more the result of the strength in tallow. Choice white grease is quoted nominally at 16c and superior house grease was quoted at 14c. At New York yellow was quoted at 13½@13¾c and Choice house at 12¾@13c. At Chicago yellow was quoted at 14½@14¾c and house at 13½@13¾c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL**—The market continued quiet, with the undertone very steady. Consumers are buying in a hand-to-mouth way. 20° is quoted at \$2@2.10, 30° at \$1.90@2 and prime at \$1.70@1.75.

### CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 24, 1920.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are quoted as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 6¾ to 7c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 6½c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 6½ to 7c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 3½c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 3½ to 3¾c lb.; talc, 1¼ to 2c lb.; silic, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil, nominal, in casks 2,000 lbs., 16 to 16¾c lb.; yellow olive oil, \$3.00 gal.; cochon coconut oil, 20½ to 21c lb.; ceylon coconut oil, 19 to 19½c lb.; cottonseed oil, 20½ to 21c lb.; soya bean oil, 19¼ to 19½c lb.; corn oil, 18½ to 19c lb.; peanut oil, deodorized, 25½c lb.; crude, 21 to 22c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, nominal, 15½c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 21½ to 21¾c lb.; saponified glycerine, 88%, nominal, 14½ to 15c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 13½ to 13¾c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 23½c lb.; prime packers grease, 12½ to 13c lb.

### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, March 25.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 21¾c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 30¾c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 30¾c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 29¾c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 29¾c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 29½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 28¾c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 28½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 27¾c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 27c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 26¾c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 26¾c.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 32c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 31½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 31c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 30c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 29c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 29c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 28¾c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 28½c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 27¾c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 26½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 17½c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 16½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 16c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 15¾c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 17½c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 16½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 15¾c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 15½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 38c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 33c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 28c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 25c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 23½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 29½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 28c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 27c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 24c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 23c.

### PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, March 24, 1920.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 32@36c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 32c; 10@12 lbs., 32c; 12@14 lbs., 30c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 27c; 10@12 lbs., 27c; 12@14 lbs., 26c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 25½c; 12@14 lbs., 25c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 24c; 8@10 lbs., 25c; 10@12 lbs., 24c; 12@14 lbs., 23c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 24c; 12@14 lbs., 23c; sweet pickled hams,

8@10 lbs., 31c; 10@12 lbs., 29c; 18@20 lbs., 28c; city steam lard, nominal, 20½c; compound, 22c; dressed hogs, 22½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 29c; 10@12 lbs., 28c; 12@14 lbs., 27c; 14@16 lbs., 26c; skinned shoulders, 23c; boneless butts, 29c; Boston butts, 25½c; lean trimmings, 23c; regular trimmings, 19c; spareribs, 19c; neck ribs, 6c; kidneys, 5@6c; tails, 10c; livers, 2c; pig tongues, 20c.

### COPRA AND COCOANUT OIL.

Imports of copra and coconut oil into the United States by countries, during the month of January, 1920, are reported as follows:

Cocoanut Meat, Broken or Copra.

From—	Not Shredded.	Shredded.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
British Honduras.....	18,293	.....
Canada .....	7,500	39,000
Honduras .....	913	.....
Panama .....	4,153	.....
Jamaica .....	14,050	.....
Trinidad and Tobago..	11,645	.....
Other British W. Indies	2,023	.....
Argentina .....	.....	32,500
Straits Settlements ..	4,200,537	.....
Other British E. Indies	.....	2,303,425
Japan .....	26,200	.....
Australia .....	5,401,094	.....
New Zealand .....	1,149,434	.....
Other British Oceania	7,877,508	.....
French Oceania .....	1,615,879	.....
Other Oceania .....	1,626,240	.....
Philippine Islands ..	2,993,973	.....
Total .....	24,955,442	2,374,925

Cocoa

Cocoanut Butter or

Oil Butterine.

From—	Pounds.	Pounds.
Netherlands .....	.....	1,800
Canada .....	3,375	.....
British India .....	411,542	.....
Other British E. Indies	943,860	.....
Dutch East Indies....	1,634,396	.....
Japan .....	600,000	.....
Australia .....	201,795	.....
Philippine Islands ..	19,147,921	.....
Total .....	22,942,889	1,800

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## February Census of Cotton Seed and Products

Cotton seed received, crushed, and on hand, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, and on hand, and imports and exports of cottonseed products covering the seven-month periods ending February 29, 1919 and 1920, are reported as follows by the U. S. Census Bureau:

Cotton seed received, crushed, and on hand, tons:

	Received at mills*		Crushed Aug. 1 to Feb. 29,		On hand at mills Feb. 29,	
	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.
UNITED STATES	3,716,381	3,884,732	3,385,554	3,365,583	354,552	559,587
Alabama	210,250	219,214	202,979	199,511	7,964	21,483
Arkansas	235,138	206,114	225,105	211,656	16,598	59,461
Georgia	685,828	675,483	633,676	573,699	66,163	108,423
Louisiana	96,270	179,428	91,738	183,511	4,724	27,515
Mississippi	318,020	409,923	306,319	319,776	13,737	92,589
North Carolina	318,136	301,029	280,603	248,497	38,459	53,063
Oklahoma	283,469	212,892	243,110	211,935	40,485	4,832
South Carolina	337,893	312,228	310,857	273,172	29,786	42,013
Tennessee	203,375	256,054	180,434	213,398	15,436	45,483
Texas	908,326	906,256	504,637	868,695	110,725	31,012
All other	109,283	145,211	95,116	91,733	16,474	53,716

\*Does not include 23,725 tons and 40,438 tons on hand Aug. 1, nor 135,864 tons and 95,446 tons reshipped or destroyed for 1920 and 1919, respectively.

Cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, and on hand:

Item.	Year.	On hand Aug. 1,		Produced Aug. 1 to Feb. 29,		Shipped out Aug. 1 to Feb. 29,		On hand Feb. 29,	
		1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.
Crude oil (pounds)	1920	25,485,597	16,503,655	1,017,694,920	977,319,331	805,156,255	897,403,623	178,755,475	164,517,778
Refined oil (pounds)	1920	1148,488,608	265,875,255	2712,952,070	733,962,565	129,934	1536,126	296,298,173	285,310,899
Cake and meal (tons)	1920	44,548	28,751	1,537,305	1,638,284	899,280	899,280	282,541	130,809
Hulls (tons)	1920	124,593	60,425	937,355	808,810	685,684	685,684	183,551	130,809
Linters (500-lb. bales)	1920	254,616	30,868	52,675	487,105	487,105	487,105	290,126	328,393
Hull fiber (500-lb. bales)	1920	52,119	11,609	128,791	105,203	29,962	88,215	150,948	28,693
Grabbots, notes, etc. (500-lb. bales)	1920	11,134	12,453	13,730	13,730	12,308	12,308	12,556	12,556
	1919			19,842	16,109	16,109	16,186		

\*Includes 12,542,914 and 9,722,632 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and 7,209,350 and 38,778,943 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers Aug. 1 and Feb. 29, respectively.

†Includes 4,569,701 and 12,259,409 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents, and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments and 7,614,431 and 11,917,055 pounds in transit to manufacturers of lard substitute, oleomargarine, soap, etc., Aug. 1 and Feb. 29, respectively.

‡Produced from 808,750,640 pounds crude oil.

Imports and exports of cottonseed products for seven months ending Feb. 29:		1920.	1919.
Imports—Oil, pounds		15,801,398	8,481,808
Exports—Oil, pounds		84,654,550	86,733,561
Cake and meal, tons		210,186	46,106
Linters, running bales.		29,507	62,824

### COTTONSEED RATE QUESTIONED.

The Buckeye Cotton Oil Company of Cincinnati, O., has filed two complaints with the Interstate Commerce Commission

which are being heard this week at Cincinnati, charging the Director General of the United States Railroad Administration, the Seaboard Air Line Railroad and

the Southern Railroad with "unjust, unreasonable and unduly preferential" rates covering the transportation of Class D merchandise at \$3.40 a net ton on 22 carloads of cottonseed shipped during January and February from Charlotte, N. C., to Augusta, Ga., in comparison to a mileage commodity rate of \$2.10 a net ton applicable to stations directly intermediate and adjacent to Augusta. Examiners W. F. McFarland and William J. Koebel of the Interstate Commerce Commission are conducting the hearing.

### COTTON OIL RULES MEETING.

A meeting of the rules committee of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association will be held at the Hotel Grunewald, New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, April 6, to consider proposed changes in the trading rules for the ensuing year. Vice-president J. J. Lawton, of Hartsville, S. C., who is chairman of the committee, has asked every member of the committee to attend, as this is likely to be a very important meeting. Changes proposed here will be submitted for action to the convention, which meets later in the spring. The place of meeting is now being voted on, New Orleans and Havana, Cuba, being the two candidates for the honor.

You cannot turn a 'possum into a watch dog, because he believes in a policy of going to sleep at a critical time. Careless men have a brain somewhat similar to a 'possum, says the National Safety Council.



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## VEGETABLE OILS

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Markets Irregular—Cotton Oil Weak—Vegetable Oils Steady—Consuming Demand Slow—Foreign Situation Unsatisfactory.**

There were no important developments in the oil situation the past week. The feature of the market was the small trade and the mixed sentiment. Cottonseed oil on the New York Produce Exchange was somewhat less active, and prices moved within a rather narrow range, showing a net decline for the week of about one-quarter of a cent a pound and a setback of  $\frac{3}{4}$ c a lb. from the high level of the month.

The market showed considerable steadiness the latter part of last week and the early part of this week owing to the lack of selling pressure, scattered buying for the West and the South and persistent short covering in a moderate way, due to the firmness displayed in the lard market, the sharp upturn in cotton, the strength in tallow, and with rumors of some improvement in the demand for compound lard. On the bulges selling pressure increased, and on Wednesday the market broke rather sharply on general commission house selling, with some pressure from refiners, and on the catching of stop loss orders influenced largely by the sharp setback in lard and cotton, and on rumors of a bill in Congress which will

limit speculation in food commodities. The selling came largely from Wall street, Western and local interests on the break, although some Southern liquidation was in evidence owing to a weaker turn in the crude oil markets. The better weather in the South for crop preparation was also a factor.

Toward the close of the week sentiment was again decidedly bearish, and in many quarters it was thought that the market was out of the rut that it has been in for two weeks or more, and that the real downward movement had started. Consuming trade showed very little or no improvement, compound lard demand has not broadened to any extent, stocks of both crude and refined oil continued to accumulate, as do the stocks of pure lard in the West, and crude oil came out more freely on the small bulges. In other words, the supply and demand situation is materially against higher prices at present, and many shrewd operators cannot see how prices can possibly be maintained without a considerable enlargement in the consuming demand, either domestic or export. At times rumors have been current of export inquiry in the market, but the inquiries fail to develop into business, and the action of the Exchange market as well as the political developments in Germany would appear to be against any material foreign buying for the moment. The foreign demand for oils in some quarters is believed to have been satisfied by heavy buying in the Far East earlier in the season.

While the lard and cotton oil market

has been under pressure tallow has advanced to the  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c level, a gain of 1c a lb. from the last previous sale, and the undertone to greases is rather strong. Supplies of these commodities, however, are not burdensome, and this partly accounts for their relative strength. The vegetable oil markets have been steady, but as has been the case for the past month or so, consuming demand is only of a hand-to-mouth character for these oils, with the bulk of the buying credited to shorts.

The crude oil markets were firmer early in the week, and sales were reported on a prime basis at  $17\frac{1}{2}$ c in the Southeast and at 17c on a folio basis in the Valley, but demand appears to dry up on the advance, and somewhat freer offerings caused a reaction to  $17\frac{1}{4}$ c in the Southeast, and  $16\frac{3}{4}$ c in the Valley. Refining interests believe that the South still holds considerable crude that must come out, and with the slow trade that is now passing they are not inclined to bid up for crude, although they intimate or rather look for a higher crude market later in the season.

Switching between May and July cotton oil has continued the past week in fair volume. Considerable speculative switching has been on in the way of selling May and buying July, on expectation of the former going to a very heavy discount, but this operation has been done so extensively that many are inclined to hold off and await developments as the May position comes around.

The amount of oil in store at New York

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has been estimated at from 6,000 to 20,000 bbls., and expectations are for heavy deliveries on May contracts unless trade picks up materially the next four to six weeks. There has been about 9,500 bbls. delivered on March contracts, which have been mostly taken in by speculators who have sold the May option against them, and it is more than likely that this oil will come back on the market. In some quarters refiners are said to have quite a large open interest in the May position, but it has been noticeable that refiners' brokers have been buying in the May delivery and selling the July against it.

The weather in the cotton belt the past week has been fairly favorable for the plant and for crop preparations. The work, however, is variously estimated at from three to four weeks late. Planting has progressed favorably in southwest Arizona and in California, although crop complaints particularly of dry weather have been coming from Texas. It is too early to get a good idea of the acreage, but all reports indicate a tendency to increase the acreage this year, and some are looking for as much as 10 per cent more than a year ago.

The vegetable oil market the past week continued very quiet, but the undertone was steady with price changes small. Consuming demand for the various oils has not improved greatly, but there is a persistent demand from shorts, which keeps the undertone very steady. The market has been influenced somewhat by the firmness in tallow, but late in the week the break in the Western lard market and the setback in cotton oil appeared to have some influence on sentiment. Manila cocoanut oil was firm and quoted at 17½@17¾c sellers' tanks f. o. b. the Coast, while inquiry was reported for soya bean oil May-July shipment from the Coast at prices in sellers' tanks ranging from 15½c to 15¾c. Oriental peanut oil was quoted at 21@21½c in sellers' tanks f. o. b. the Coast. Demand for deodorized oils was very slow, and stocks of crude soya bean oil were reported small, with some export inquiry in evidence.

(Continued on page 35.)

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608 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.Engineering  
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of PLANTS**COTTONSEED OIL**—Market transactions.

Thursday, Mar. 18, 1920.

Market closed steady.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot				1950	a 2000
Mar.				1935	a 1965
May	7700	2051	2016	2017	a 2018
June				2025	a 2045
July	8400	2080	2041	2042	a 2042
Aug.	1100	2093	2053	2053	a 2055
Sept.				2053	a 2056
Oct.				1870	a 1950

Total sales, 17,200. Prime Crude S. E., 17½c sales.

Friday, Mar. 19, 1920.

Market closed steady.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot				1925	a 1900
Mar.				1950	a 1960
May	4300	2040	2011	2010	a 2011
June				2010	a 2030
July	12600	2063	2033	2033	a 2034
Aug.				2040	a 2048
Sept.	100	2055	2055	2035	a 2045
Oct.	100	1900	1900	1825	a 1925

Total sales, 20,600. Prime Crude S. E., 17½c sales.

Saturday, Mar. 20, 1920.

Market closed steady.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot				1900	a 2000
Mar.				1925	a 1975
May	1200	2026	2012	2022	a 2025
June				2030	a 2050
July	3900	2050	2033	2049	a 2053
Aug.	200	2060	2060	2060	a 2068
Sept.				2050	a 2065
Oct.				1850	a 2000

Total sales, 5,600. Prime Crude S. E., 17½c sales.

Monday, Mar. 22, 1920.

Market closed strong.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot				1935	a 2000
Mar.	100	1950	1950	1940	a 1970
May	2500	2040	2034	2035	a 2038
June				2045	a 2070
July	10300	2073	2060	2069	a 2070
Aug.	1900	2080	2072	2075	a 2080
Sept.	100	2065	2065	2070	a 2080
Oct.				1875	a ....

Total sales, 16,900. Prime Crude S. E., 17½c sales.

Tuesday, Mar. 23, 1920.

Market closed weak.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot				1950	a 2000
Mar.				1950	a 2000
May	500	2040	2033	2028	a 2031
June				2040	a 2060
July	1200	2074	2061	2061	a 2062
Aug.				2065	a 2075
Sept.				2050	a 2070
Oct.				1877	a ....

Total sales, 1,800. Prime Crude S. E., 17½c asked.

Wednesday, Mar. 24, 1920.

Market closed weak.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
Spot				1900	a 1970
Mar.				1900	a 1970
May	3500	2010	1998	1990	a 1996
June				2000	a 2020
July	11300	2049	2022	2023	a 2025
Aug.	100	2028	2028	2025	a 2030
Sept.	1000	2050	2020	2010	a 2021
Oct.	200	1877	1877	1850	a 1875

Total sales, 16,100. Prime Crude S. E., 17½c asked.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**I. F. LAUCKS, INC.****CHEMISTS****SPECIALISTS IN ORIENTAL OILS**  
TACOMA, WASH. SEATTLE, WASH.**COTTONSEED SOAP 65%  
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# SEED CROPS AND OIL ANALYSES.

## Short Yields for Milling Affect Tests on Oil Mill Work.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Law & Company, Inc.)

Atlanta, Ga., March 17, 1920.—Comparative averages for oil mill work in the Southeast for January and February are not quite as representative as usual this year. The short peanut and cotton crop in this section, and the early gathering of the crops in the fall, caused a very short season. A majority of the mills have finished their crush for the season and there are now only isolated lots of seed remaining.

The unusual demand for shelled peanuts from the confectionery trade and peanut butter manufacturers caused most of this product to be sold rather than crushed. The only peanuts crushed in the Southeast this year will be inferior grades of shrivelled nuts and splits. These, of course, will not produce as high-grade products as those produced last season.

We endeavor to have our monthly letters emphasize some particular point which the analyses of the month bring out strongly. During January and February we have noticed a number of samples of oil showing a fluorescent tinge, or what is termed a "mineral bloom." In many instances, oils which would otherwise have been graded strictly prime had to be reported as off on this account.

It is very hard for the refiner to produce an edible oil from this product. It does not respond to special treatment like other off oils, and is very hard to bleach. This will account for the apparent excessive claims on this class of oil. The trouble is nearly always caused by a slight amount of lubricating oil or scorched cottonseed oil.

Nine-year comparisons for January analyses are as follows:

### Cotton seed meal:

	Moisture, per cent.	Oil, per cent.	Ammonia, per cent.	Standard, ard.
January—				
1912	7.78	7.48	7.44	0.67
1913	8.27	7.48	7.44	1.00
1914	8.27	7.01	7.42	0.94
1915	8.42	7.09	7.48	0.95
1916	8.43	6.15	7.02	0.85
1917	8.55	6.13	6.72	0.91
1918	8.06	6.37	6.99	0.91
1919	8.19	6.66	7.38	0.90
1920	8.14	6.64	7.22	0.92
Best work	4.31	5.57	7.99	0.70

### Cotton seed hulls:

	Uncut seed, per cent.	Oil, per cent.	Standard, ard.
January—			
1912	0.23	0.76	2.12
1913	0.22	0.74	2.06
1914	0.33	0.65	1.86
1915	0.19	0.66	1.84
1916	0.21	0.49	1.39
1917	0.30	0.56	1.61
1918	0.33	0.73	2.11
1919	0.24	0.59	0.71
1920	0.18	0.54	1.54
Best work	0.07	0.27	0.75

### Cotton seed:

	Meats, per cent.	Moisture, per cent.	Oil, per cent.	Ammonia, per cent.
January—				
1912	55.00	9.76	19.10	3.64
1913	55.10	9.25	20.20	3.52
1914	54.50	8.95	20.20	3.43
1915	54.90	9.70	20.10	3.49
1916	54.80	9.20	19.70	3.58
1917	55.70	9.50	20.40	3.39
1918	53.10	8.70	19.45	3.39
1919	54.30	9.61	19.50	3.60
1920	54.00	9.39	20.00	3.42

	Best work.	Aver. work.	7% Ammo.
January—			
1912	41.9	40.4	988
1913	44.7	43.2	956
1914	44.7	43.2	932
1915	44.5	42.9	947
1916	43.4	41.9	972
1917	45.2	43.7	921
1918	42.7	41.2	921
1919	42.9	41.4	977
1920	44.2	42.7	929

Nine-year comparisons for February are as follows:

	Moisture, per cent.	Oil, per cent.	Ammonia, per cent.	Standard, ard.
February—				
1912	7.15	7.80	7.78	1.00
1913	8.19	7.58	7.48	1.01
1914	8.43	7.00	7.40	0.95
1915	8.43	6.95	7.45	0.93
1916	8.73	6.15	7.07	0.87
1917	8.47	6.13	6.75	0.91
1918	8.32	6.31	7.01	0.90
1919	8.73	6.93	7.46	0.93
1920	7.70	6.32	7.16	0.88
Best work	3.96	5.31	7.92	0.67

### Hulls:

	Uncut seed, per cent.	Oil, per cent.	Standard, ard.
February—			
1912	0.29	0.78	2.20
1913	0.23	0.68	1.90
1914	0.30	0.64	1.83
1915	0.24	0.63	1.78
1916	0.20	0.43	1.22
1917	0.33	0.56	1.62
1918	0.33	0.61	1.80
1919	0.44	0.64	1.95
1920	0.13	0.62	1.73
Best work	0.30	0.21	0.72

### Cotton seed:

	Meats, per cent.	Moisture, per cent.	Oil, per cent.	Ammonia, per cent.
February—				
1912	54.80	8.57	19.70	3.58
1913	55.00	9.66	20.40	3.45
1914	55.00	9.51	20.50	3.50
1915	54.20	9.70	20.20	3.45
1916	54.90	9.80	19.60	3.65
1917	54.00	9.60	20.00	3.37
1918	50.80	9.90	18.70	3.22
1919	53.65	8.90	19.25	3.56
1920	53.95	9.39	19.90	3.46

	Best work.	Aver. work.	7% Ammo.
February—			
1912	43.4	41.9	972
1913	45.2	43.7	937
1914	45.5	44.0	950
1915	44.7	43.2	937
1916	43.1	41.6	961
1917	44.2	42.7	915
1918	40.8	39.3	874
1919	42.2	40.7	966
1920	43.9	42.4	940

## SOUTHERN MARKETS

### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., March 25, 1920.—There were limited sales of prime crude cottonseed oil in the Southeast this week, quoted at 17½c down to 17c; latter price bid today, with practically no sales. Off grades as basis prime, quoted at 16@16½c. Cake and meal steady; prime grades scarce. Hulls unchanged.

### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., March 25, 1920.—Basis prime crude cottonseed oil 17c; market dull. Good 7% meal \$60.00@66.50. Hulls firm at \$12.50 loose; \$19 sacked.

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SIAM GARDEN RICE  
SIAM RICE NO. 1  
SIAM USUAL RICE  
SAIGON RICE NO. 1  
SAIGON PYCHOW RICE NO. 1  
CALCUTTA PATNA RICE NO. 1  
RANGOON SQ. RICE

## BEANS

MARU-UZURA—CRANBERRY ROUND  
CHUNAGA-UZURA—MEDIUM SPECKLED  
CHUFUKU—WHITE FLAT  
DAIFUKU—LARGE BUTTER  
DAINAGON—MEDIUM BABY RED  
KOTENASHI—PEA BEANS  
KUMAMOTO—WHITE KIDNEY  
KINTOKI—LARGE RED  
MUROINGEN—MEDIUM BUTTER  
NAGAUZURA—LONG SPECKLED  
OHTENASHI—MEDIUM PEA BEANS  
PEA BEANS

SHIROMARU—MARROW  
SOYA  
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EGG ALBUMEN  
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CASSIA  
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SESAME SEED  
POPPY SEED  
AJOWAN SEED  
POTATO FLOUR  
TAPIOCA FLOUR  
BEAN FLOUR  
RICE FLOUR  
PEANUTS—  
SHELLED AND UNSHELLED  
WALNUTS  
BEAN CAKE  
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NEW YORK

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OIL DEPT.

PRODUCE DEPT.

**GOOD ROADS MEAN PROSPERITY.**

"Again we are approaching Spring; soon the roads will be in a condition to permit highway construction. Are we going to close our eyes to the shipping difficulties we have been contending with all winter, or will 1921 see more highways and good roads added to the transportation arteries of the Nation?" asks Harry Branstetter, Chicago Kissel car distributor.

"This nation is continuously expanding. The transportation problems of 1921 will be greater than 1920, and unless the

country's transportation equipment expands in proportion to the Nation's industrial growth, future transportation congestion will be inevitable. The penalty of limited transportation facilities is limited production. Without proper distribution, production must slow up because production cannot be maintained unless the way is open to distribution.

"Let us all see to it that present good road building plans are put under way immediately. Good roads mean continuous prosperity, while poor roads cause a decreased production. Therefore more good roads should be built immediately."

**PACKER FOREMEN AND ACCIDENTS.**

The first session of the school for foremen, conducted by the Omaha local of the National Safety Council, on March 10, was one of the best attended safety meetings ever held in that city, reports H. A. Johnson, president of the local. The interesting effect of the foremen's meetings is typified by the rivalry that developed among the men in charge of safety in the various meat-packing plants at Omaha. A representative of Morris & Co. challenged the safety men of the other packing houses to exhibit their accident records at the next meeting of the school for foremen, and the challenge was accepted.

# LARD CANS

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WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA**

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Chicago Representative: Mr. Sydney J. Davies, District Sales Manager

**JANUARY OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT**

Official Government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of January, 1920, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 901,782 pounds colored and 33,740,968 pounds uncolored, or a total of 34,642,750 pounds. This was nearly five million pounds less than the production for the preceding month, and over three million pounds less than the same month a year ago. Official Government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the last nineteen months, are as follows:

	Pounds.
July, 1918 .....	18,153,084
August .....	19,441,658
September .....	29,753,466
October .....	46,917,615
November .....	33,292,499
December .....	36,381,959
January, 1919 .....	37,818,822
February .....	15,986,372
March .....	28,531,579
April .....	32,279,199
May .....	27,868,417
June .....	20,234,177
July .....	22,938,064
August .....	24,438,506
September .....	28,681,374
October .....	35,792,572
November .....	36,512,810
December .....	39,459,320
January, 1920 .....	34,642,750



Were we to say

**Take This Hundred Dollars**

you'd laugh at us. So we won't say it.

But we will save you that much in two months' time on a

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## HARDWOOD PACKAGE COMPANY

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AND  
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DISTRICT OFFICES AT  
New York City Chicago, Ill.  
Buffalo, N. Y. Cincinnati, Ohio  
Boston, Mass. Pittsburgh, Penna.  
Baltimore, Md. Philadelphia, Penna.

# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

Great weakness developed in the provision market toward the close of the week, with heavy liquidation, particularly in lard. Heavy selling by eastern houses was reported, thought to be of lard bought at considerable higher prices some time ago by leading Western operators. Hogs broke sharply and there was steady pressure on futures from packing interests, while reports continued of very limited domestic demand and continued poor foreign demand. The agitation for "save money on meat," week had some effect on trade sentiment. Today the market was irregular, lard rallying quite sharply, but renewed pressure developed on the upturn. Hogs were weaker.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Cotton oil prices broke sharply with large trading toward the close of the week, influenced by the pronounced weakness in lard and provisions in the West. With continued poor consuming demand and reports of weaker crude oil markets spot positions continue relatively weak, and reports persist of probabilities of large tenders unless the cash demand improves materially. The heavy break in lard and predictions of an important increase in lard stocks had considerable effect. A press cable from Spain claiming a record olive oil crop is expected to be a factor in restricting the demand for cotton oil from Southern Europe. Prices today advanced slightly with lard, but sold off on reports of offerings from foreigners to resell. Trade is quiet and local.

Closing quotations on Friday: March, \$19.00; May, \$19.62@19.66; July, \$19.95@19.97.

### Tallow.

City special quoted at 15½c.

### Oleo Stearine.

Market quoted at 17½c. Extra oleo oil at 26@26½c.

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, March 26, 1920.—Spot lard at New York, prime Western, \$20.60@20.70; Middle West, \$20.30@20.40; city steam, \$19.75; refined continent, \$23.50; South America, \$23.75; Brazil kegs, \$24.75; compound, 22c.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, March 26, 1920.—Copra, fabrique, —fr; copra, edible, —fr; peanut; fabrique, —fr; peanut edible, —fr.

### Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, March 26, 1920.—(By Cable.)—The British government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London, 110s.

### Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, March 26, 1920.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 108s; crude, 98s.

## ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to March 26, 1920, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 59,638 quarters; to the Continent, 3,117 quarters; to other ports, nothing. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 33,258 quarters; to the Continent, 20,206 quarters; to other ports, none.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

### SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,500	9,000	3,500
Kansas City	100	1,200	300
Omaha	800	12,000	...
St. Louis	600	7,000	500
St. Joseph	300	3,000	400
Sioux City	1,200	6,600	800
St. Paul	300	2,400	300
Oklahoma City	100	200	...
Fort Worth	100	500	...
Milwaukee	...	400	...
Denver	400	100	4,400
Louisville	100	1,000	100
Wichita	100	500	...
Indianapolis	300	3,000	100
Pittsburgh	...	1,200	...
Cincinnati	300	2,000	...
Buffalo	200	2,600	700
Cleveland	200	2,500	300
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,800	...
Toronto	400	1,200	100

### MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1920.

Chicago	18,000	48,000	10,000
Kansas City	13,000	18,000	3,000
Omaha	8,500	14,500	5,000
St. Louis	5,200	17,000	1,500
St. Joseph	3,000	9,000	4,500
Sioux City	2,900	5,600	800
St. Paul	2,300	5,400	900
Oklahoma City	1,700	1,500	...
Fort Worth	6,500	1,800	2,500
Milwaukee	100	200	100
Denver	2,200	1,800	4,900
Louisville	1,200	2,600	100
Wichita	1,700	3,200	...
Indianapolis	2,000	6,000	200
Pittsburgh	1,500	5,700	1,900
Cincinnati	1,900	6,000	...
Buffalo	3,100	10,400	8,000
Cleveland	1,400	5,000	800
Nashville, Tenn.	700	5,000	...
Toronto	4,000	800	200

### TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1920.

Chicago	19,000	26,000	10,000
Kansas City	10,000	17,000	4,500
Omaha	7,000	14,000	8,000
St. Louis	3,400	12,500	1,200
St. Joseph	2,500	8,000	5,000
Sioux City	2,000	10,000	1,000
St. Paul	3,200	9,000	200
Oklahoma City	600	1,000	...
Fort Worth	2,900	1,000	300
Milwaukee	500	2,500	200
Denver	800	1,100	5,400
Louisville	400	800	100
Wichita	1,000	1,500	...
Indianapolis	1,700	6,000	200
Pittsburgh	...	1,900	...
Cincinnati	...	2,600	100
Buffalo	500	4,200	2,500
Cleveland	200	3,000	100
Nashville, Tenn.	200	600	...
Toronto	2,200	1,100	100

### WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1920.

Chicago	7,500	23,000	8,500
Kansas City	4,500	10,000	10,000
Omaha	6,000	14,000	7,000
St. Louis	2,900	13,000	1,800
St. Joseph	1,500	8,000	3,000
Sioux City	3,500	10,500	800
St. Paul	6,000	16,500	1,500
Indianapolis	1,700	7,000	300
Pittsburgh	...	1,900	...
Buffalo	100	1,300	1,000

### THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1920.

Chicago	12,000	32,000	8,000
Kansas City	3,400	7,500	13,000
Omaha	4,800	18,000	4,000
St. Louis	1,500	8,500	500
St. Joseph	2,000	5,000	1,000
Sioux City	1,500	9,000	500
St. Paul	1,700	5,000	300
Pittsburgh	2,000	1,000	200
Buffalo	200	1,800	500
Milwaukee	400	1,500	...
Oklahoma City	1,700	700	...
Cincinnati	800	4,200	100
Denver	1,300	900	7,900

### FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1920.

Chicago	7,000	36,000	6,500
Kansas City	600	3,500	2,000
Omaha	4,200	18,000	3,500
St. Louis	600	7,500	...
St. Joseph	700	5,000	2,000
Sioux City	2,700	12,500	500
St. Paul	2,000	7,700	300
Oklahoma City	400	200	400
Fort Worth	100	500	...
Milwaukee	400	1,100	7,100
Indianapolis	1,000	8,000	100
Pittsburgh	100	2,900	500
Cincinnati	300	6,400	300
Buffalo	...	4,000	3,500

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to the National Provisioner show the number of live stock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending March 20, 1920:

### CATTLE.

Chicago	30,531
Kansas City	21,551
Omaha	21,135
East St. Louis	17,600
St. Joseph	13,000
Sioux City	5,132
Cudahy	304
South St. Paul	12,304
Oklahoma City	2,111

### HOGS.

Chicago	125,000
Kansas City	40,804
Omaha	55,534
East St. Louis	78,408
St. Joseph	45,500
Sioux City	29,678
Cudahy	14,915
Cedar Rapids	9,044
South St. Paul	27,332
Oklahoma City	6,806

### SHEEP.

Chicago	36,691
Kansas City	20,850
Omaha	26,794
East St. Louis	5,500
St. Joseph	17,000
Sioux City	2,836
Cudahy	131
South St. Paul	51,854
Oklahoma City	63

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of live stock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1920, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

### Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,267	18,100	11,959
Swift & Co.	6,970	15,300	12,071
Morris & Co.	6,229	10,200	5,496
Wilson & Co.	5,300	10,200	6,265
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	1,283	7,300	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	3,585	7,700	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	897	.....	.....
Brennan Pkg. Co., 4,100 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,900 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 8,500 hogs; Independent Pkg. Co., 5,300 hogs; Western Pkg. & Prov. Co., 9,200 hogs; Roberts & Oakes, 6,300 hogs; William Davies Co., 5,300 hogs; Others, 13,600 hogs.			

### Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,679	7,788	3,069
Swift & Co.	4,498	15,162	4,813
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	5,811	17,246	8,959
Armour & Co.	4,650	15,540	11,896
Slinner Pkg. Co.	479	2,948	261
J. W. Murphy	...	15,202	...
Swartz & Co.	...	2,866	...

### Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,333	8,167	4,187
Fowler Pkg. Co.	1,033	...	1,844
Wilson & Co.	3,846	6,503	4,408
Swift & Co.	4,004	7,054	3,706
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	3,686	4,967	4,757
Morris & Co.	3,950	7,085	2,340
Others	588	252	19

### St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,364	11,431	787
Swift & Co.	2,309	6,361	1,014
Morris & Co.	3,386	5,012	1,082
Independent Pkg. Co.	828	...	150
East Side Pkg. Co.	755	...	...
Krey Pkg. Co.	215	...	...
Heil Pkg. Co.	10	...	...
Others	695	...	559

## THE VEGETABLE OIL MARKETS.

(Continued from page 32.)

**SOYA BEAN OIL**—The market has been rather firm the past week but trade was quiet. Stocks of crude soya in barrels are reported small and export inquiry is in the market. Prices, however, are more or less nominal. Demand from shorts continues, and there was a good inquiry for forward shipment from the coast while nearby shipment was in slow demand. Sellers' tanks from the coast were quoted at 16¼c for prompt and 15¼@15½c for future. Deodorized on the spot was quoted at 21c.

**PEANUT OIL**—The market is steady but the demand for this oil remains slow. Offerings are well held, however, and supplies are not large. Oriental peanut oil in sellers' tanks from the coast was quoted at 21@21½c while deodorized in bbls. at New York was quoted at 25½@26c.

**CORN OIL**—The market is dull and showed little change for the week. Crude is in slow demand and nominal at 15¼@16c, in tanks, and at 18@18½c in bbls., while refined oil is in fair demand at about 20½@20¾c.

**PALM OIL**—The consuming trade is showing very little interest in the market at present. Offerings, however, are not pressed for sale. Largoes are quoted on the basis of 16@16¼c, and niger at 14¼@15¼c, while palm kernels are held at 20½c.

**COCONUT OIL**—Trade continues rather slow and the demand is said to be largely in the way of short covering. Consumers are still holding off. Manila in sellers' tanks is quoted at 17¼c f. o. b. the coast while Ceylon at New York is quoted at 18¼c, cochin at 19¼c and deodorized in barrels at 20@20½c.

# HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES** steady. One car of February light native cows sold at 35c, a steady price. No other business reported here. New York is cleaning up on branded hides, sales approximating 25,000 hides being reported at 31c for January-February-March butts and 28c for Colorados. Two New York killers have declined to participate at these figures, demanding 31c for butts and 29c for Colorados. The situation in the west is considered strong on brands and steady on native stock which is in ample unsold supply. Native steers quoted at 35@37c as to dates; Texas at 30@32c as to dates and sellers; butts 32c paid; Colorados, 30c paid and 31c asked; branded cows, 30c; heavy cows, 35@36c asked; lights, 35@36c asked as to dates; native bulls, 30c paid; branded bulls, 27c paid.

**COUNTRY HIDES** steady. Movement is being effected at steady levels, but the market is gradually losing its snap on account of tanners being unwilling to operate with any degree of freedom, and when interested only wanting small parcels of strictly grub free goods. All weight hides in the originating sections are talked strong at 23@25c delivered basis for current receipts, while grub free varieties are quoted at 28@30c with recent business at the inside level. Heavy steers here are offered out at 32c; heavy cows and buffs quoted at 25c bid for current receipts and 26@28c asked as to descriptions; outside paid for moderately grubby goods. Grub free buffs quoted at 30c asked; extremes are quoted at 32@34c nominal for grubby descriptions, with grub free current receipts quoted at 36@38c paid and fall quality at 41c lately paid for shipment east. There is a report current in the local market that there has been good-sized movement in New England and New York state hides at 33c and better for buff and extreme weights combined. There has been good-sized trading in Canadian extremes of exceptionally good take-up and trim at 42½c. Canadian funds with exchange now quoted under 10 per cent. A car of 5-60 lbs. grub free hides sold locally at 27c. Common western branded hides are quoted at 22@25c flat as to lots; country packer branded hides are quoted at 27@29c as to lots; bulls quoted at 22@24c; country packer bulls quoted at 27@29c; glues, 14@16c.

**NORTHWESTERN HIDES** steady. Twin cities markets are unchanged with heavy hides over 45 lbs. last selling at 28c; more offered in grub free quality. Light hides last sold at 37c and further stocks are available with some lots held for 38c. Unsold supplies are moderately ample and holders seem anxious to keep goods moving. Bulls quoted at 22@24c; kipskins at 40@45c; calfskins at 55-60c asked; horse, \$12.50@13.50 flat; inside nearer market for business.

**CALFSKINS** steady. There are rumors around the market that local city calfskins sold at 67½c. Most collectors are talking 70c now. Packer skins last sold at 65c and are now held for 70c. Outside city skins quoted at 65@70c paid as to description; country skins quoted at 55@60c asked. Deacons \$4.00@4.50; kipskins are in ample supply and limited demand. Packers last sold at 47½c for winters; fall skins 50c bid and 55c asked; current stock, 50c asked; city skins, 50c asked; outside cities, 45c asked, and countries 40@45c asked.

**DRY HIDES** quiet. Heavy Western butcher and fallen hides flat for trim quoted 39@40c; light hides, 41@43c nominal.

**HORSE HIDES** quiet. Tanners are drawing away from the market; Western buyers are talking \$12.50@13.00 as their views for good mixed quality hides. Re-

cent sales at \$13.50@14.00. The situation is waiting with moderate offerings available for sale. Ponies and glues quoted half rates; coltskins, \$1.00@1.35.

**SHEEP PELTS** steady. Packer sheep and lambskins quoted \$3.90@4.15, last paid as to descriptions; market well sold out. A lot of extra heavy sheep averaging 18 lbs. sold at \$5.00. Shearlings are selling well at \$1.80 and slaughter is becoming heavier. Dry Western pelts quoted at 42@45c for business, with some lots held for 50c; pickled skins, \$13.50@15.00 a dozen; common goats, \$2.00@2.50; angoras, \$3.00@3.50.

**HOGSKINS** quiet at \$1.00@1.15 for country run, with rejected pigs and glues half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips quoted 10@10½c; No. 2 at 9@10c, and No. 3's at 6½@8c lately paid.

## New York.

**PACKER HIDES**—There is a slow market, waiting; the demand is slow with no new sales reported. Native steers are quoted at 35c, with unsold supplies moderate. Cows are nominal, no recent business. Butts recently sold at 31c and Colorados moved later at 28c. Bulls are quoted at 29½c last paid for kosher, 30c for stuck throats. Small Packer Hides—Sales are reported in Philadelphia of 5,000 steers and cows at 31 to 33c as to lot, quality, etc.; additional quantities of native steers are on the market but are held higher. Two cars of February branded steers sold at 27c, a steady figure. Unsold small packer supplies are moderately large, some running back quite a ways.

**COUNTRY HIDES**—Bids of 26c are reported in Philadelphia for buffs running 25 per cent grubby with sellers talking 28c for such quality. Sellers are talking 30c for grub free buffs. Sales are very few. Tanners have no desire for any grubby hides, as only choicest top grade leathers are moving. Extremes are quotable all the way from 30 to 40c as to lot; outside is commonly asked for grub free hides with tanners showing a little interest but sales very few. Rumors of business at outside in Boston, but not strictly confirmed.

**CALFSKINS**—New York reports business in a car of New York Cities at \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00. The market is holding steady in the East; Philadelphia reports

movement in 5,000 best city calfskins at \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00. Countries and mixed lots are quiet; countries are quoted at \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00 asked, with tanners' ideas 50c less.

**HORSE HIDES**—Steady; renderers' horse hides sold at \$14.00 firm in Philadelphia, choice goods moving. Outside cities quotable at \$13.00@13.50 last paid, but movement small during the past couple of days. Country hides are quoted at \$12.00@12.50 nominally talked.

**IMPORTED DRY HIDES**—The situation remains quiet and waiting. There are no new sales reported in the New York market. Small scattering lots have been selling from time to time at steady rates, based on 40c for Bogotas and Orinocos; quite a few Venezuelans sold; Puerto Cabellos and La Guayras 39½c. Central Americans quoted steady at 39c. Guatemala cities are quoted at 41 to 42c inside nearer the market; countries 2c less. The Peruvian market is quoted at 39c last paid and 40c asked; dry salted 31c asked. Mexicans, West Indies, etc., slow and waiting. The River Plate market is not yet established owing to lack of sizable business; U. S. tanners are not interested. Some offerings of China dry hides are reported at 51 to 53c, with tanners showing a little interested spirit.

**IMPORTED WET SALTED**—There is a firm market, moderate trading; 12,000 Swift frigorifico steers sold at \$92.00 Argentine gold. The market is now well sold up; February kill of frigorificos was only about 170,000. Unsold stocks are estimated at 30,000 steers and about 20,000 cows, the cows running back into August slaughter in one instance. Tanners have kept the good hides fairly well cleaned up throughout the past few months. Spot hides in New York are quiet and waiting; no new business is reported.

## Toronto Hide Markets.

Toronto, Can., March 25.

Hide quotations are as follows; prices delivered in Toronto:

**CITY HIDES**—City butcher hides, green, flats, 25c; calfskins, green, flats, 50c; veal kip, 30c; lambskins, \$2.75 to \$3.

**COUNTRY MARKETS**—Beef hides, flats, cured, heavy, 20c to 25c; green, heavy, 20c to 23c; cured, light, 25c to 30c; green, light, 24c to 28c; deacon and bob calf, \$1.50 to \$3; horsehides, country take-off, No. 1, \$8 to \$10; No 1 yearling lambs and shearlings, \$1.50 to \$2.50; horsehair, farmers' stock, 40c to 42c.

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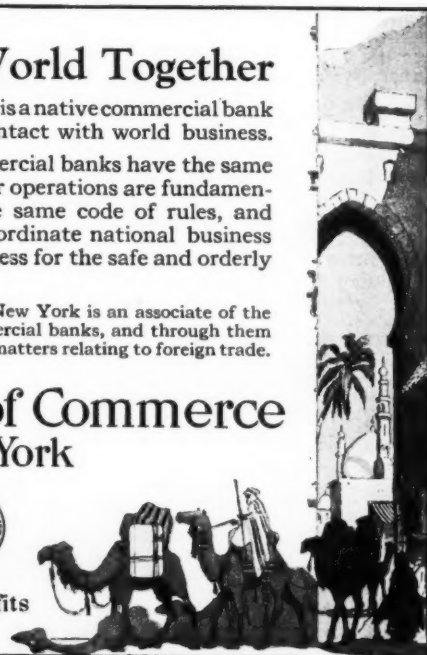
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# LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 24.

The lessened demand for beef during the closing days of the Lenten period is always reflected in the cattle trade a week or ten days before Easter. This, in a large measure, accounts for the drop in prices on Monday and Tuesday of this week, and then, too, last week's liberal run of 59,626 cattle in Chicago was followed by approximately 44,000 for the first three days of this week. The upturn in values that took place the latter half of last week had to be promptly ceded back to the buyers, the demand being very slow and extremely sluggish on the heavier grades of cattle, the extreme top being \$15.00 on Tuesday for prime beefs averaging 1,370 lbs., and sales above \$14.00 are not plentiful as most of the good corn-feds of all weights are selling from \$12.25@13.50; medium kinds, \$11.00@12.00; fair to medium grades, \$9.50@11.00, and cheap lightweight killers all the way from \$8.50@9.50.

Receipts of butcher stuff have been in moderate supply again this week, and values showed a sharp upturn on Monday, since which time the trade weakened and prices stand about the same as the close of last week. The decline since Monday on she-stuff is due more to the declining steer market than an oversupply of butcher-stuff, and the she-stuff is selling higher proportionately than steers. Yearlings are meeting with a ready outlet at prices that also look higher in comparison than the heavier steers, and the poorest sellers in the butcher-stuff line are the kinds that are selling at steer prices from 10@12c. Bull trade has been in fairly good shape and the market held steady to strong on this branch of the trade, the best demand being for bologna bulls and handyweight butchers, and real heavy bulls are the slowest sellers and look cheaper in proportion than other grades of bulls. The veal calf trade showed a big advance on account of the demand for veal calves for the Easter trade.

An outstanding feature of the hog trade is a continuance of the very wide spread in values, which at the present time amounts to \$3.00 per cwt., between the prime light hogs and rough heavy packing grades. On Tuesday the extreme top of the market was \$16.35 for prime light hogs, the highest in a long while. Today, Wednesday, with 24,000 fresh receipts and 13,000 held over from Tuesday, the trade is ruling 15@25c lower on choice light and light butchers, while heavy grades are very slow sellers at 25@35c decline. Choice light, \$15.50@16.00; top, \$16.25; prime medium butchers, \$15.00@15.50; prime 260 to 280-lb. hogs, \$14.50@15.00; prime heavy hogs weighing 300 lbs. and upwards, \$14.00@14.50; and rough packers, \$12.75@13.25.

Receipts have been very light in sheep and lambs since the opening of the week and on most varieties the trade is from 75c to \$1.00 per cwt. above the level of last week's close. Quotations are as follows: Good to choice lambs, \$19.50@20.25; poor to medium, \$17.50@19.00; culls, \$14.00@15.00; fat light yearlings, \$17.00@17.50; good to choice wethers, \$15.50@16.00; fair to best ewes, \$13.50@14.50; poor to medium, \$12.00@13.00; culls, \$7.00@10.00; fair to best clipped

lambs, \$16.75@17.50; good to choice clipped wethers, \$12.50@13.00.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Nebr., March 24.

Fairly liberal receipts of cattle have featured the market this week and for the most part trade has been in reasonably good shape. Both packers and shippers have shown more or less aversion to the weighty steers but they have been good buyers of the light and handy weight cattle right along. Heavy cattle are perhaps a shade lower than a week ago, while yearlings and light weights are, if anything, higher but the range of prices for both heavy and light cattle is practically the same. Good to choice 1,200 to 1,500-lb. beefs are quoted at \$12.25@13.25, while 900 to 1,100-lb. steers sell at substantially the same figures. The bulk of the fair to good cattle sell at a spread of \$11.50@12.50, with the common to fair light weight and warmed-up kinds around \$10.00@11.00 and on down. Cows and heifers are selling pretty much the same as a week ago, all the way from \$4.50@11.50, fair to good butcher and beef stock largely at a spread of \$8.25@10.25. Veal calves at \$10.00@15.75, and bulls, stags, etc., at \$5.50@9.50, have held about steady throughout.

While receipts of hogs have been of liberal proportions, the run is still somewhat short of a year ago and March receipts this year will fall fully 75,000 short of last. Light and butcher weight hogs have been moving freely at strong prices while heavy and mixed packing loads have been moving slowly at lower prices and the spread between light and heavy hogs now amounts to \$3.50@4.50. Hogs light enough to suit the fresh meat trade are in active demand and strong while packers are fighting the heavy weights that have to go into the cellar for a future market. With about 16,000 hogs here today prices held just about steady. Tops brought \$15.35 as against \$15.40 last Wednesday and bulk of the trading was at \$13.75@15.25 as against \$13.00@15.00 a week ago.

The market for sheep and lambs has been active with a stronger tendency, fat lambs going at \$18.00@19.50; yearlings, \$16.25@17.25; wethers, \$13.50@14.50; and ewes, \$12.00@14.10.

## ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., March 24.

The cattle run continues light. The count for the week ending today totals 19,000, of which a very fair proportion has been in the steer class. Prices have fluctuated considerably during the period and while they are at this writing, on a fairly steady basis we are generally 50@75c lower than this time a week ago. Good cattle continue scarce and it is therefore difficult to tell exactly what they would do on today's market. Fair to good cattle sold up to \$13.60 this week and several other strings of the medium to fair kind brought \$12.50. The bulk of all steers ranges from \$10.00@11.75 and the bulk of mixed grades of butcher yearlings \$10.50@12.25 with

straight heifers going at \$7.50@11.50. A range of \$8.00@9.50 caught the larger portion of fair to good cows, with the plainer kinds at \$7.00@7.75. We had out first shipment of south Texas cattle this week. There were three loads averaging 1,215 lbs., and they brought \$11.85.

The hog receipts for the week ending today approximate 83,000. This we consider a fairly liberal run, particularly so as most of the talent have been predicting that our hog runs would very materially decrease by or before the first of March. We have already passed the million mark in our receipts this year and we show a very substantial increase over the same period of last year which by the way was the largest year in our history. The quality of the hogs this week was fair to good. Notwithstanding liberal receipts the market is strong and active and right at 40c higher than this time a week ago. Today's quotations are: mixed and butchers, \$15.75@16.30; good heavys, \$14.25@15.50; rough, \$11.75@13.00; light, \$16.00@16.40; pigs, \$13.25@16.25; bulk, \$15.85@16.25.

The count in the sheep house totals 7,000 for the week. With this light supply clearances are prompt and complete each day. The market on all classes is strong and active. Fat sheep range from \$14.00@14.25 with the fair to good kind selling at \$13.50@13.75. We are receiving some fairly good lambs and they topped the market this week at \$19.00, medium lambs going at \$16.50@18.00. Real prime lambs of the topky kind would probably bring up to \$19.50.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, March 24.

Though receipts of cattle exceeded the early estimate by 1,500, calves, cows and choice butcher grades ruled in active demand and other fat cattle were steady to a shade lower. Chicago hog prices declined, but here the market was strong to 10c higher, top \$16.10, the highest for some time past. Sheep were steady to a shade lower, but in active demand. Receipts today were 6,000 cattle, 10,000 hogs, and 12,000 sheep, compared with 5,500 cattle, 8,000 hogs, and 4,500 sheep a week ago and 9,925 cattle, 14,500 hogs, and 4,500 sheep a year ago.

Fat steers, especially the weighty and extreme light weight kinds, sold slowly today at weak prices, but the other classes were steady and some cows and heifers were strong with veal calves 25@50c higher. Veals sold up to \$16.50. The top price for native steers was \$13.75, yearlings \$14.00, and Westerns \$13.00. A good clearance was made on all kinds suitable for killing purposes. "Canner" cows, which have been neglected for some time past, are meeting an improved demand. A good many cattle from up-river markets are finding a local outlet to a good advantage.

Choice medium and light weight hogs were 10c higher, and extreme heavy hogs sold more readily than Tuesday. Light weight hogs sold up to \$15.00, the highest price this year, and indications are that they will command a premium over other markets for some time to come. The bulk of the hogs today sold at \$14.50@15.90, an unusually wide price spread. Pigs sold up to \$16.25.

Arrivals at the sheep barns, 12,000, were the largest for some time past. The bulk of the supply was lambs that sold at \$19.00@19.25, and prices were quoted steady to 15c lower. Sheep were steady and in moderate supply. Some Western ewes, thin but good quality, brought \$16.50.

## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

### ICE NOTES.

Work is rapidly being completed on the icemaking plant of S. C. Saltz at Towson, Md.

The Scooba Ice, Light & Power Co. has been incorporated at Scooba, Miss., with a capital of \$17,000. The incorporators are: E. L. Gilbert, G. O. Boyd and Burt D. Gaillard.

The Thomson Light & Water Company, Thomson, Ga., has begun the construction of a \$15,000 ice plant to have a daily capacity of 10 tons.

The Young Men's Business Club of Vicksburg, Miss., are backing a proposition for the erection of a cold storage plant at that city.

The Salisbury Ice Company, Salisbury, Md., has begun the construction of two one-story buildings to be utilized for cold storage purposes.

The Cash and Carry Company has been organized at Trenton, N. J., with a capital stock of \$100,000, for the purpose of engaging in the ice business.

T. J. Cahill, Cal Holliday and J. E. Morris of Cheyenne, Wyo., have made application to the secretary of that state for a charter enabling the establishment of an ice business to be capitalized at \$200,000.

Four large cold storage plants are to be erected in the near future at Nome, Alaska, according to D. C. Crowley of that city, who is a director of a company recently formed to raise reindeer for food consumption.

W. D. Sweet was elected president of the Arkansas Association of Ice Industries at its recent meeting at Little Rock, Ark. Among those elected on the executive committee are: C. H. Ahrens, Thomas Burrell and W. Reynolds.

### COLD STORAGE BILL HEARINGS.

Hearings began in Washington this week before the Senate Committee on Agriculture on the Gronna cold storage bill, which is the Senate substitute for the Hutchinson measure, passed by the House at the last session. Frank A. Horne of New York, president of the American Association of Refrigeration, was the first witness at the hearings, advocating the measure with certain changes which he considered vital to its fair and successful enforcement.

Packing interests will be heard next week in advocacy of certain features of the measure, and in opposition to other features.

### MEAT STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1919.

(Continued from page 23.)

sources of cheaper beef from South America and Australia.

Home consumption of beef decreased 11.7 per cent in 1919.

In sharp contrast with cattle the slaughter of calves in 1919 was greater than ever before. The drought in the West is ascribed as one of the main

causes of the increased marketings. In round figures 9 million calves are estimated to have been marketed last year, which is a million and a quarter more than 1918 and represents an increase of 17 per cent.

As no exports or imports of veal are recorded, the consumption follows the production, and increased from 7 pounds to 8 pounds a head of the population.

### Increase in Mutton and Lamb

Sheep and lamb slaughter reached the low point in 1917. About 1¼ million head more were marketed in 1918, and last year there was a further increase of more than 3 million head. The increased yield in meat in 1919 amounted to 103,486,000 pounds and was a gain of 20 per cent, but the consumption of mutton and lamb is so small compared with pork and beef that the increase meant only 1 pound a person of the population. The trend, however, is upward.

In this connection an interesting comparison is made with mutton and lamb consumption in certain other countries, according to latest figures obtainable, by which it is shown that this class of meat is especially popular in Britain and largely consumed also in France. The countries for which such data are available and the proportion consumed of mutton

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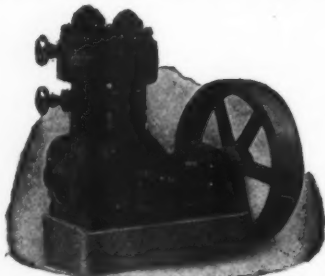
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New York City—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.  
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co. Agency, First and Front Sts.

Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.  
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.  
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co., Edwin Knowles.  
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.  
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.  
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.  
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.  
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

and lamb as compared with all meats consumed are given as follows:

United Kingdom	...21.8 per cent
France	...11.4 per cent
Canada	...6.6 per cent
United States	...4.2 per cent

Thus the proportion ranges from upwards of one-fifth in England to about one twenty-fifth in the United States.

Our foreign trade in mutton and lamb is very small compared with other meats, and the imports generally exceed the exports.

### Pork Was Still Plentiful in 1919

A million more hogs were slaughtered last year than in 1918 and 13½ millions more than in 1917, and although 2 million more hogs were marketed in the record year of 1916 their average weight was almost 13 pounds less a head, so that 1919 stands easily first in pork production. The year's slaughter yielded the

enormous total of 9,269,185,000 pounds of pork and 2,119,222,000 pounds of lard.

The record-breaking exports absorbed 20.5 per cent of the pork and 37 per cent of the lard. The large foreign demand helped to reduce the home consumption 3 per cent on pork and 14 per cent on lard, as compared with 1918. Last year's per capita consumption of pork was, in fact, smaller than in any recent year except 1917.

### Horses Slaughtered for Meat.

Federal inspection of horse slaughter began in September, 1919. Up to the end

of the year 433 horses were so slaughtered and about one-half of the resulting meat was certified for export. There had been no previous Federal supervision of horse slaughter since 1903. At that time inspection was limited to a single establishment which had been in operation for several years. The inspection was necessary, as in the present case, to permit of consignments being made interstate and for export.

The consumption of horse meat is not uncommon in certain parts of continental Europe, and was in vogue long before the late war. The fact that horses are

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slaughtered in non-federally inspected establishments in the United States is perhaps not so well known. Inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry reported in 1918 that horses were being so slaughtered at six widely separated places situated in the East and Middle West and on the Pacific Coast. The output of these places aggregated about 2,000 or more carcasses annually. As to the consumption of this horseflesh, it is known, of course, that zoological gardens, menageries, etc., account for a large part of it for the feeding of flesh-eating animals.

#### Per Capita Consumption of Meat.

The following data are quoted from a table prepared by the Bureau of Animal Industry showing the annual per capita consumption of meat in the United States:

Meat	1917	1918	1919
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Beef .....	61.23	66.74	58.95
Veal .....	6.39	6.90	7.96
Mutton and lamb.....	4.59	4.95	5.90
Goat meat .....	0.18	0.14	0.09
Pork (excl. lard) .....	57.59	71.35	69.08
Total meat .....	129.98	150.08	141.98
Lard .....	11.51	14.57	12.48
Total meat and lard.....	141.49	164.65	154.46

As before stated, consumers in 1917 refrained to some extent from eating meat. Pork products were especially desired for export, and the result for the year was a smaller total consumption than ever before recorded.

Producers came to the rescue in 1918 and provided such an abundance of animals that a large surplus was available for the home consumption after meeting the export requirements. In 1919 the shorter supply of cattle and augmented shipments of pork products brought the total consumption down 8 pounds a person.

The quantities of each kind of meat above given, it is explained, are figured from a dressed or butcher's-meat basis, which includes the bones and butcher's waste. They include also such parts as are canned and cured—bacon, hams, canned meats, etc. On the other hand, there are considerable quantities of edible meat which are not included in the dressed weights of the animals, such as the liver, pluck, etc. Allowing the one to off-set the other, the figures used are considered as approximately the actual meat consumption.

#### CONFER ON BRUISED LIVESTOCK.

(Continued from page 21.)

Prof. H. W. Mumford, of the Illinois Agricultural Association; W. O. Watson, W. S. Bell, W. P. Rodgers, S. W. Doty, Martin E. Sar and F. B. Edwards.

C. B. Heineman, secretary of the National Livestock Exchange, was designated an ex-officio member of each committee.

Among the speakers at the opening session were J. H. Mercer; J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; J. A. McNaughton, of the Institute Committee; J. L. Harris, and Prof. H. W. Mumford.

Among the specific problems considered on the second day were the partitioning of mixed cars, the twenty-eight-hour law as affecting shipments, feeding en route, drenching or sprinkling en route, holding stock in cars at terminals, delay between terminal yards and unloading chutes, livestock train schedules, unloading at destination, handling within yards, loading out marketed stock, and other questions.

#### How Bruises Affect the Meat Supply.

Charts and statistics were presented to prove that bruises on the skins of cattle and hogs mean damaged carcasses and

consequent reduction of the supply. Besides prohibiting needless beating of animals, it was proposed to eliminate other abuses found in some parts of the country, such as overcrowding of cattle, unsanitary cattle pens and lack of water. Such conditions are not general throughout the country, but they can be eliminated to the great benefit of producer and consumer, it was pointed out by Everett C. Brown in his opening remarks as presiding officer.

A new era of co-operation among producers, shippers, commission men, packers and other interests was forecast as a result of the conference. Humanity as a business proposition was the keynote of the common working agreement.

The Institute committee upon whose initiative the new program has taken shape is as follows: Edward Morris, chairman; R. W. Carter, M. D. Harding, J. A. McNaughton, E. C. Merritt, J. Moog, R. S. Sinclair and E. S. Waterbury.

#### Resolutions Adopted by the Conference.

A summary of resolutions adopted by the conference is as follows:

The conference asked an immediate investigation of all stock yards by carriers, and report of needed improvements and enlargements.

Adequate watering and feeding facilities, drainage, paving of yards where possible, sanitation and safe loading and unloading equipment were recommended.

Although believing that the primary duty of furnishing adequate cars belonged to carriers, the conference went on record to the effect that shippers should make an inspection of the body of cars and report any defects to local railroad officials.

The conference declared that sand was the most suitable bedding, and advised that it be adopted as standard wherever available. When not available shippers should be allowed to select such bedding as they desire, the resolution said. Use of cinders, rock dust, coal slack and similar materials was condemned.

As to loading, a campaign of education and publicity through all possible agencies was advocated. It was also suggested that railroads post in every stock yard, station house, etc., placards admonishing care and careful handling of stock. The use of inhumane instruments was con-

demned and electric lighting was declared advisable when power is available.

The conference recommended that there be no enforcement of carload minima on any species of livestock beyond which it is reasonably safe to load.

A gate type of partition for mixed carloads was favored, but the conference desired further consideration to devise a standard type and method for using it.

It was resolved that the 28 hour law should be amended to provide that hogs, sheep, cattle and goats may be confined in cars 36 hours, with the extension to 42 hours on written request of the shipper.

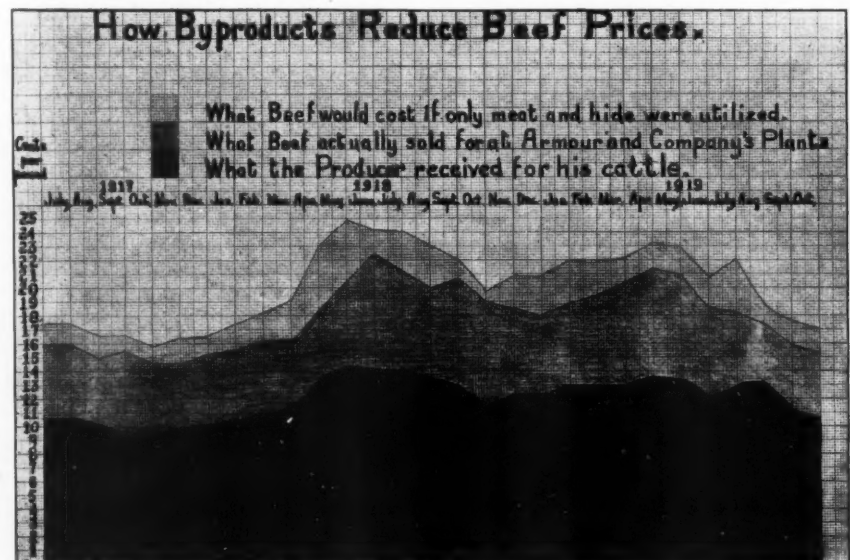
#### For Proper Handling and Feeding.

It was the sense of the meeting that shippers' instructions as to feed and water should be strictly complied with. In all transit feeding stations, it was advised, carriers ought to place instructions asking extreme care in handling stock, and competent inspectors should enforce the rule.

Carriers should supply proper drenching or sprinkling facilities at terminals and division points, another recommendation said, and water stations should have a sufficient supply of hose to take care of emergencies. It was further advised that carriers issue instructions insuring proper attention as to drenching and sprinkling, and enforce such instructions.

The conference said that carriers should see that all shipments of live stock had preferred handling and prompt movement. Live stock trains should also be scheduled wherever possible directly into the chutes of stock yards. The National Live Stock Exchange was asked to arrange with members at all primary markets to keep a record of the arrival of live stock in outer railroad yards, at unloading chutes, and the hour of unloading. It was suggested that each local exchange organize a committee, to include railroad men, for the purpose of obtaining rapid handling of stock at terminals and to collect data as to dead and injured animals.

Other recommendations declared for reasonable speed and continuous movement of stock trains, and for careful handling in stock yards. It was recommended that bulls, steers and cows should not be mixed for the purpose of driving to packing houses.



The accompanying illustration indicates in graphic form the manner in which by-products have reduced beef prices in the last two and a half years. It shows what beef would cost if only the meat and hide were utilized, what beef actually sold for, and what the producer received for his cattle. The period covered is from July, 1917, to October, 1919.

## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### ABOUT SPRAY COOLING EQUIPMENT.

The Star Brass Works, manufacturing engineers of 3114-28 Carroll avenue, Chicago, now have ready for distribution their new twenty-four page bulletin, No. 4-A, covering spray cooling equipment for the cooling of water from steam and ammonia condensers. This literature gives illustrations of many recent installations, in addition to much valuable information respecting spray cooling systems for power and industrial plants.

### NEW OIL HARDENING CO. PLANT.

A company has been organized and incorporated at Atlanta, Ga., under the name of the Southern Oil Treating & Hardening Company, with the object of manufacturing stearine. The officers of this company are Philip W. Wilcox, president; Thomas Law, vice-president; Henry Darling, vice-president; William Rawling, treasurer, and Shepard Bryan, secretary.

The company has now in course of erection what is said to be one of the finest stearine plants in the country. The buildings are constructed of reinforced concrete, the electrical equipment is furnished by the International Oxygen Company and the General Electric Company, and the stearine equipment is manufactured by the Allbright-Nell Company of Chicago. The oxygen will be handled by the Standard Gas Products Company, which has dealt extensively in oxygen for the last six years.

### FOR TESTING MIDWEST PUMPS.

A most important factor in the operating success of every piece of power apparatus is the final test before delivery for ultimate use. Too often, the manufacturer of this equipment finds himself so handicapped for time and room that he is compelled to take much for granted and trust to luck.

Whether the unit will meet performance guarantees or is perfect in construction is very often a matter of speculation, and remains in doubt until the apparatus is put into actual service, and even then it is difficult to determine whether it is delivering the capacity or efficiency for which it was designed and of which it is capable.

The Midwest Engine Company recently completed, at the Hill Pump Division, Anderson, Indiana, the erection and equipment of a testing laboratory having facilities and capacity for testing centrifugal pumps up to 48-inch capacity, and the various types of reciprocating pumps manufactured by them, handling as high as 25,000 gallons per minute.

This was accomplished by means of three concrete tanks having calibrated weirs, and a deep sump, the latter being used for deep well and sump pumps. Each pump is also tested by Venturi meter and manometer, as well as vacuum and pressure gauges calibrated and proven.

Motors of various sizes for every speed

and current are carried, and steam turbines with torsional dynamometers are used when this form of drive is specified. Complete transformer equipment to handle the product of a turbo-A. C.-D. C. generating set for handling the various motor-driven units is installed.

For testing Midwest-Watt steam turbines there are facilities for handling five units simultaneously. A 2,000 square foot surface condenser is used for handling condensing units. A superheated steam of any temperature of superheat and at any pressure is generated in high pressure boilers.

Water brakes and prony brakes, vacuum and pressure gauges are used on all turbine tests. The water is carefully weighed and checked, and every possible appliance looking to accuracy in determining all values is employed. Actual service operating conditions govern these laboratory tests.

Close to 5,000 feet of floor space is used in this laboratory, all of which is devoted exclusively to the testing of pumps and turbines.

### MOTOR TRUCK VS. HORSE HAULING.

The William F. Rapp Stave Company, Pine Bluff, Ark., with a Federal heavy-duty tractor and six-ton trailer, increased their ton haulage 26 times. With this motor truck equipment they hauled a ton mileage equivalent to that of 26 teams of horses.

A good team of horses was only able to make six trips a week, with loads aggregating 2,400 pounds, to the railroad, a distance of eight miles. That is, 9.6 ton miles a day or 57.6 ton-miles a week. The Federal tractor in actual practice made five trips a day with a load of 12,480 pounds per trip or 49.92 ton-miles per trip which was 249.6 ton-miles a day. In a week this amounted to 1,497.6 ton-miles.

This divided by 57.6, the weekly ton-mileage of a team, is exactly 26. From a standpoint of tonnage alone the one tractor and trailer did the work of 26 teams, without taking into account economy of operation in the elimination of the drivers for each of the teams.

The tractor and trailer hauled 31.2 tons per day, as against the 7.2 tons per week of the team, 4.33 times as much tonnage per day as the teams formerly hauled each week. The roads or rather trails

over which this tractor truck and trailer were forced to go were anything but good, as it was through the woods with several long hills, with deep sand deposits at the foot of each hill.

### DEATH OF STORAGE DOOR BUILDER.

The many friends of J. V. Jamison, who was president of the Jamison Cold Storage Door Co. of Hagerstown, Maryland, will learn with deep regret of his death on March 11th, at St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, following a serious operation. In spite of the fact that Mr. Jamison had been in failing health for the past two years, he continued active in his business affairs up to within a week of his death, and throughout the period of his long suffering there was ever manifest a wondrous spirit of fortitude.

Mr. Jamison was a man of rare intellect and force of character, and his influence was ever exerted for the benefit and advancement of his business and the community in which he lived. His fine sense of justice in all things, his wisdom and far-sightedness in matters pertaining to business, commanded of his many friends and associates the highest degree of admiration and respect.

He was one of the organizers of the company, having been its president since its incorporation in 1906. He was a native of Urbana, Frederick County, Maryland, and before removing to Hagerstown lived in Roanoke and Luray, Virginia. He was aged 68 years and is survived by his wife, one daughter and two sons, J. V. Jamison, Jr. and R. L. Jamison, both of whom were associated with him in business.

Shoe dealers do not give reductions on broken pairs of shoes—you might just as well keep both feet, says the National Safety Council.

### RIVER PLATE MEAT EXPORTS.

Unofficial statistics have just been made public showing the exportation of meats for the year 1919 by the various establishments in Argentina and Uruguay. According to these figures there has been a considerable increase in the shipments of frozen mutton during that year over 1918, whereas there has been a marked decrease in the number of quarters of frozen beef shipped out in 1919 as compared with 1918. The following figures show the production of all plants:

	—January Frozen mutton. Carcasses.	to December, Frozen beef. Quarters.	1918— Chilled beef. Quarters.	—January Frozen mutton. Carcasses.	to December, Frozen beef. Quarters.	1919— Chilled beef. Quarters.
In Argentina.						
Cia. Sansinena de Carnes Congeladas (Argentine) .....	260,514	275,511	233,447	235,387	8,613	
Las Palmas Produce Co. (British) .....	254,195	1,484,408	201,064	420,977	11,001	
La Blanca, S. A. (American) .....	116,635	834,963	174,170	674,454	10,727	
Cia. Swift de la Plata (American) .....	393,484	1,410,762	5,055	415,635	756,750	23,134
The Smithfield & Argentine Meat Co. (British) .....	76,732	351,394	1,409	109,266	280,682	3,210
Frig. Wilson de la Argentina, S. A. (American) .....	143,194	375,674	4,300	131,297	294,841	9,775
Frig. Armour de la Plata, S. A. (Amer.) .....	299,882	882,700	7,155	392,435	720,828	11,156
The Anglo South American Meat Co. (Ltd.) (British) .....	65,519	600,015	.....	196,113	801,190	.....
	1,610,155	6,215,397	21,002	1,763,447	4,194,109	77,616
In Uruguay.						
La Frigorifica Uruguay (Argentine, Cia. Sansinena) .....	36,316	251,269	254	149,652	277,632	.....
Cia. Swift de Montevideo, S. A. (Amer.) .....	21,357	286,217	.....	96,068	767,610	1,268
Frigoartigos Artigas, S. A. (American) .....	31,866	123,517	.....	96,586	137,451	.....
	89,639	661,003	254	345,306	1,182,693	1,268
Total .....	1,699,794	6,876,400	21,256	2,108,753	5,376,802	78,884

# Chicago Section

Vice-president L. H. Heymann of Morris & Company, accompanied by Mrs. Heymann, is on a trip to Florida and Cuba.

George J. Edwards, general manager for Swift & Company at New York, was in Chicago this week in the course of a Western trip.

The American Glue Company is erecting a new \$150,000 plant in the central manufacturing district. It will be located at 3640 Iron street.

Wm. G. Agar, president of the Agar-Bernson Corporation, New York, was in Chicago this week greeting an army of old friends and trade acquaintances.

W. B. Farris, general superintendent of Morris & Company, and Howard L. Binyon, his chief assistant, were in the East this week inspecting company plants.

Frank Garrison of Detroit, Mich., well-known in the packinghouse industry, made a personal call on E. H. Uhlman of the Chemical & Engineering Company this week.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago, on shipments sold out, for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1920, ranged from 9.00 to 12.00 cents a pound and averaged 18.00 cents a pound.

The Troco company has begun work on its new \$250,000 factory in the central manufacturing district. When completed it will remove from its present location at 220 East Superior street.

The Paterson Parchment Paper Company has opened offices in Chicago at No. 1058 Conway building, in charge of Robert B. Harbison, one of the best-known and

most popular men in the packinghouse supply field.

The Corn Belt Packing Company, Dubuque, Iowa, has been added to the list of packers who are availing themselves of the chemical control service of the Chemical & Engineering Company, Chicago.

Thomas E. Wilson was the guest of honor and principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Commercial Club at Nebraska City, Nebr., on Wednesday evening of this week. The next night he spoke before the Association of Commerce at Kansas City, Kans.

Purchases of livestock by Chicago packers for the first three days of this week were as follows: Monday, 10,744 cattle, 29,236 calves, 26,461 hogs and 7,684 sheep; Tuesday, 11,895 cattle, 6,593 calves, 16,882 hogs and 6,806 sheep; Wednesday, 6,205 cattle, 2,291 calves, 16,203 hogs and 7,171 sheep.

Among the prominent outside packers who were in Chicago this week were the following: J. M. Emmart of the Louisville Provision Company, Louisville, Ky.; Fred Dreyfus of the Dreyfus Packing & Provision Company, Lafayette, Ind.; H. T. Heffernan, Corn Belt Packing Company, Dubuque, Ia.; Gustav Bischoff, Jr., St. Louis Independent Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. L. Eberhardt, Geo. A. Hormel & Son, Austin, Minn.; E. C. Merritt, vice-president and general manager of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; and Morton Mannheimer of the Evansville Packing Company, Evansville, Ind.

Retailers in Chicago report that "Save-Money-On-Meat-Week" is being received with interest, and that consumers are paying attention to opportunities which they have been neglecting—the opportu-

nities of short ribs, chuck, and brisket. There are some retailers who claim to notice no difference in their trade, but these are of the class who have taken little interest in the campaign and have not done much to inform their customers of the value of cheaper cuts. There has been a large amount of talk—chiefly in sensational newspapers and among individuals with axes to grind—about prices of cheaper cuts going up, but it has been talk mostly.

The William Davies Company, Inc., is completing extensive additions to its plant at Chicago. These improvements have been necessary to take care of rapidly-growing domestic trade, as well as foreign trade. A six-story modern tankhouse has just been completed, containing 20 big tanks, and including up-to-date bonehouse and other features. This is said to be one of the model tankhouses of the country. The company is also at work on two new smokehouses of modern construction, with all the latest fittings and equipment, to care for domestic trade exclusively. This trade is getting to be a big factor in the company's business under the active direction of Vice-presidents John T. and James S. Agar, who have charge of the company's American interests. The company's canning operations are also becoming extensive, and are attaining proportions which were not dreamed of a while back. The company is also making plans for a six-story oleo, compound and lard refining plant at Chicago.

## MEAT CAMPAIGN SHOWS RESULTS.

The Department of Justice campaign for meat economy in Chicago showed considerable results as evidenced by reports from retail butchers who are actively supporting it. At the weekly meeting of the United Master Butchers' Association of Chicago, attended by approximately 400, reports showed a heavy increase in the sales of cheaper cuts of meat in the West and Northwest sections of the city. Results from other quarters do not yet show much change, although the retailers advise there is an increase in inquiries for cheaper meats. Little fluctuation in prices is noticeable, as indicated in the daily quotations issued by Major

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#### Beef and Pork Packers

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**UNION STOCK YARDS  
CHICAGO**

A. A. Sprague of the Fair Price Commission.

#### CHICAGO FAIR PRICE MEAT LIST.

The latest "fair price" list issued by Major A. A. Sprague, chairman of the Illinois Fair Price Commission, quotes what he considers fair retail selling prices of meats, etc., based on specified wholesale prices and allowed margins as follows:

	Wholesale.	Margins.	Retail.
Beef chucks.....	10 @16	.12	22 @28
Chuck steak.....		.11	21 @27
Whole ribs, choice cut..		.08	18 @24
Neck.....			
Plate beef.....	6 1/2 @14	.05	11 1/2 @19
Navel cut.....		.07	13 1/2 @21
Short ribs.....		.07	13 1/2 @21
Brisket.....		.07	13 1/2 @21
Round.....	14 @20	.17	31 @37
Round steak.....			
Fresh pork loins.....	24 @32 1/2	.08	32 @40 1/2
Fresh pork chops, ends..	24 @32 1/2	.07	31 @38 1/2
Fresh pork chops, mid..	24 @32 1/2	.12	36 @44 1/2
Fresh spare ribs.....	18 @23	.05	23 @28
Fresh pork shoulders.....	18 @23	.07	25 @30
Smoked fancy hams.....	32 @38	.07	39 @45
Smoked standard hams..	29 @35	.07	36 @43
Smoked picnic hams.....	19 @24	.06	25 @30
Smoked fancy bacon.....	43 @48	.08	51 @56
Smoked standard bacon..	30 @35	.08	38 @43
Lard, raw leaf.....	22 @24	.06	28 @30
Lard, standard.....	22 @26 1/4	.06	28 @32 1/4
Lard, compound.....	22 1/2 @25	.06	28 1/2 @31

## BONE CRUSHERS



## WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9

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SAN FRANCISCO

## Thomson & Taylor Spice Company

*Recleaned Whole and Ground  
Spices for Meat Packers*

CHICAGO

ILLINOIS

**WATCH PAGE 61 FOR BARGAINS**

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday March 15....	18,765	3,280	49,724	18,279
Tuesday, March 16....	18,769	5,555	34,448	18,279
Wednesday, March 17....	7,533	2,373	18,907	7,882
Thursday, March 18....	9,589	4,418	28,942	11,908
Friday, March 19....	3,208	2,003	24,587	4,770
Saturday, March 20....	1,951	582	12,402	4,882
Monday, March 22....	18,000	2,500	48,000	11,000
Total last week.....	50,628	18,271	167,100	58,347
Previous week.....	56,705	15,550	155,731	53,792
Year ago.....	58,086	16,392	155,023	59,159
Two years ago.....	82,160	20,356	243,767	54,881

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 15....	3,563	244	13,018	3,701
Tuesday, March 16....	4,316	213	9,431	4,352
Wednesday, March 17....	4,418	72	5,891	3,083
Thursday, March 18....	5,638	249	12,245	3,866
Friday, March 19....	2,797	162	8,199	1,789
Saturday, March 20....	588	58	5,023	1,353
Monday, March 22....	4,000	200	12,000	3,000
Total last week.....	19,631	941	48,707	17,044
Previous week.....	15,735	355	41,175	9,456
Year ago.....	17,640	692	32,533	11,895
Two years ago.....	22,604	857	56,100	11,390

Total receipts at Chicago for week to March 20, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending March 20.....	39,400	116,000	39,600
Previous week.....	40,970	114,556	44,336
Corresponding week, 1919.....	40,440	122,490	47,262
Corresponding week, 1918.....	39,556	187,067	43,491
Corresponding week, 1917.....	25,264	76,198	61,231
Corresponding week, 1916.....	28,228	129,185	49,339

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Week.	Year to date.
Week ending March 20....	570,000	7,700,000
Previous week.....	590,000	
Corresponding week, 1919.....	610,000	9,072,000
Corresponding week, 1918.....	802,000	5,887,000
Corresponding week, 1917.....	786,000	7,896,000
Corresponding week, 1916.....	540,000	8,603,000
Corresponding week, 1915.....	489,000	7,799,000
Corresponding week, 1914.....	424,000	6,173,000
Corresponding week, 1913.....	360,000	6,217,000
Corresponding week, 1912.....	444,000	7,586,000
Corresponding week, 1911.....	479,000	6,187,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending March 20, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	178,000	507,000	154,000
Previous week.....	167,000	494,000	166,000
1919.....	175,000	508,000	171,000
1918.....	232,000	680,000	163,000
1917.....	121,000	334,000	176,000
1916.....	132,000	458,000	155,000
1915.....	105,000	397,000	183,000
1914.....	112,000	380,000	256,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to March 20, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1920.....	2,181,000	6,283,000	2,093,000
1919.....	2,471,000	7,627,000	2,109,000
1918.....	2,422,000	6,958,000	2,081,000
1917.....	1,987,000	6,740,000	2,390,000
1916.....	1,744,000	7,378,000	2,316,000
1915.....	1,434,000	5,846,000	2,419,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending March 20, 1920:

	Week.
Armour & Co.....	18,100
Anglo-American.....	7,300
Swift & Co.....	15,300
Hammond & Co.....	7,700
Morris & Co.....	10,200
Wilson & Co.....	10,200
Boyd-Lunham.....	8,500
Western Packing Co.....	9,200
Roberts & Onke.....	6,300
Miller & Hart.....	3,900
Independent Packing Co.....	5,300
Brennan Packing Co.....	4,100
William Davies Co.....	5,300
Others.....	13,600
Total.....	125,000
Previous week.....	121,800
Year ago.....	123,400

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending March 20.....	\$12.90	\$15.60	\$13.15	\$18.40
Previous week.....	13.30	14.95	13.35	19.00
Cor. week, 1919.....	16.10	19.50	14.50	19.60
Cor. week, 1918.....	13.00	17.40	13.90	17.70
Cor. week, 1917.....	11.50	15.00	12.10	13.75
Cor. week, 1916.....	8.95	9.65	8.10	11.30
Cor. week, 1915.....	7.65	6.70	7.40	9.50
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.25	8.70	6.10	7.85
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.15	9.20	6.25	8.35
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.30	7.71	5.70	7.75
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.15	6.58	4.80	6.00

## CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$13.75@15.00
Good to choice steers.....	12.25@14.00
Medium to good steers.....	10.00@12.25
Fair to good steers.....	11.00@12.00
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	11.00@15.00
Stockers and feeders.....	8.00@11.50
Good to prime cows.....	8.50@11.50
Fair to fine heifers.....	10.00@12.25
Fair to good cows.....	6.25@ 8.50
Canners.....	4.00@ 5.00
Cutters.....	5.00@ 6.25
Bologna bulls.....	7.75@ 8.25
Butcher bulls.....	8.50@11.00
Veal calves.....	16.00@18.00

## HOGS.

Choice to light butchers.....	\$15.25@15.60
Medium weight butchers.....	15.00@15.50
Heavy butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	14.50@15.35
Fair to fancy light.....	14.50@15.75
Mixed butchers.....	14.25@15.00
Heavy packing.....	13.75@14.50
Rough packing.....	12.75@13.75
Pigs.....	12.00@14.50
Stags.....	11.75@13.25

## SHEEP.

Fed yearlings.....	\$18.00@20.25
Fed western lambs.....	18.00@20.10
Clipped lambs and shearers.....	15.00@18.10
Wethers.....	12.00@15.50
Ewes.....	12.00@14.50

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1920.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$37.50	\$38.00	\$37.50	\$38.00
July.....	37.25	38.10	37.20	38.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	21.67	22.15	21.67	21.97
July.....	22.47	22.92	22.47	22.77
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	19.10	19.37	19.02	19.32
July.....	19.60-57	19.85	19.57	19.85

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	38.20	38.50	38.00	38.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	22.10	22.20	22.02½	22.12½
July.....	22.85	22.97½	22.80	22.92½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	19.40	19.57½	19.40	19.55
July.....	19.92½	20.05	19.92½	20.02½

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	38.45	38.60	38.40	38.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	22.12½	22.20	22.00	22.00
July.....	22.90	23.00	22.77½	22.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	19.55	19.60	19.47½	19.47½
July.....	20.02½	20.10	19.97½	19.97½

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	38.00	38.00	37.75	37.87½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	37.85	38.00	37.85	38.00
July.....	21.75	21.75	21.40	21.50
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	22.70-60	22.70	22.20	22.25
July.....	19.30	19.32½	19.20	19.25
July.....	19.90	19.90	19.65	19.77½

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	37.65	37.65	37.00	37.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	37.80	37.80	37.50	37.65
July.....	21.40	21.40	20.40	20.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	22.20	22.20	21.12½	21.55
July.....	19.12	19.12½	18.75	18.85
July.....	19.65	19.67½	19.32½	19.45

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	36.00	36.75	36.00	36.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	36.40	36.95	35.90	36.75
July.....	20.80	21.00	20.70	21.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	21.60	21.80	21.47	21.80
July.....	18.80	18.97	18.70	18.92
July.....	19.40	19.47	19.25	19.45

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

## Beef.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rib roast, heavy end.....	40	32	27
Rib roast, light end.....	44	35	27
Chuck roast.....	22-27	23	20
Steaks, round.....	42	36	30
Steaks, sirloin, first cut.....	45	35	25
Steaks, porterhouse.....	65-75	40-42	28
Steaks, flank.....	30	25	18
Beef stew.....	25	23	18
Corned briskets, boneless.....	28	23	..
Corned plates.....	20	18	15
Corned ramps.....	28	22	18

## Lamb.

	Good.	Com.
Hindquarter.....	45	38
Legs.....	48	45
Stews.....	22	20
Chops, shoulder.....	35	32
Chops, rib and loin.....	58	55

## Mutton.

Legs.....	35	32
Stew.....	16	..
Shoulders.....	25	20
Chops, rib and loin.....	40	35

## Pork.

Loin, whole, 8@10 avg.....	34	@39
Loin, whole, 10@12 avg.....	32	@37
Loin, whole, 14 and over.....	28	@30
Chops.....	34	@42
Shoulders.....	27	@30
Butts.....	29	@33
Spareribs.....	27	@
Hocks.....	23	@
Leaf lard.....	25	@

## Veal.

Hindquarters.....	25	@34
Forequarters.....	17	@26
Legs.....	30	@25
Breasts.....	25	@30
Shoulders.....	25	@32
Cutlets.....	48	@
Rib and loin chops.....	35	@40

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	.15
Shop fat.....	.05½
Bones, per lb.....	.01
Calf skins.....	.55
Klips.....	.40
Deacons, each.....	\$.40

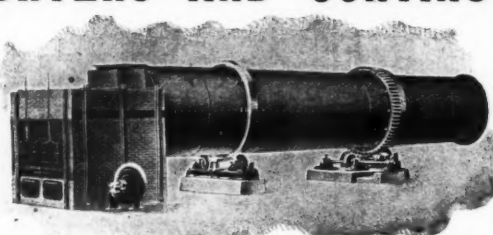
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TROY, N. Y.

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.		
Prime native steers.....	21	@22
Good native steers.....	20	@21
Medium steers.....	19	@20
Heifers, good.....	18	@19
Cows.....	17	@18
Hind quarters, choice.....	28	@29
Fore quarters, choice.....	16	@17
Beef Cuts.		
Steer Loins, No. 1.....	@50	
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	@35	
Cow Loins.....	19	@20
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	@52 1/2	
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	@45 1/2	
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	@32	
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	@30	
Cow Short Loins.....	27	@28 1/2
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	@30	
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	@30	
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	@27	
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	@24	
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	@21	
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	@18	
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	@19	
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	@15	
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	@14	
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	@15	
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	@13 1/2	
Cow Chucks.....	@10	
Steer Plates.....	@12 1/2	
Medium Plates.....	@10 1/2	
Briskets, No. 1.....	@20	
Briskets, No. 2.....	@16	
Steer Navel Ends.....	@8	
Cow Navel Ends.....	@7	
Fore Shanks.....	7	@8
Hind Shanks.....	6	@7
Rolls.....	@22	
Strip Loins, No. 1.....	@42	
Strip Loins, No. 2.....	@34	
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	@22	
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.....	@30	
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.....	@28	
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	@25	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@65	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@60	
Rump Butts.....	@18	
Flank Steaks.....	22	@23
Boneless Chunks.....	11	@12
Shoulder Clods.....	@20	
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@12	
Trimnings.....	@10	
Beef Product.		
Brains, per lb.....	10	@11
Hearts.....	9	@9 1/2
Tongues.....	@5	
Sweetbreads.....	55	@57
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	13 1/2	@15
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	7 1/2	@8 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	7 1/2	@10
Livers.....	10	@11
Kidneys, per lb.....	7 1/2	@8
Veal.		
Choice Carcass.....	27	@29
Good Carcass.....	22	@23
Heavy Carcass.....	15	@20
Good Saddles.....	32	@33
Good Backs.....	16	@18
Medium Backs.....	@10	
Veal Product.		
Brains, each.....	10	@11
Sweetbreads.....	66	@70
Calf Livers.....	26	@37
Lamb.		
Choice Lambs.....	@33	
Common Lambs.....	@30	
Choice Saddles.....	@37	
Choice Fores.....	@28	
Medium Lambs.....	@31	
Medium Fores.....	@26	
Medium Fores, saddles.....	@26	
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	37	@40
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@18	
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	25	@28
Mutton.		
Heavy Sheep.....	@25	
Light Sheep.....	@25	
Heavy Saddles.....	@30	
Light Saddles.....	@30	
Heavy Fores.....	@30	
Light Fores.....	@21	
Mutton Legs.....	@32	
Mutton Loins.....	@28	
Mutton Stew.....	@15	
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@18	
Sheep Heads, each.....	13	@14
Fresh Pork, Etc.		
Dressed Hogs.....	23	@24
Pork Loins.....	@30	
Leaf Lard.....	@23 1/2	
Tenderloins.....	@20	
Spare Ribs.....	@20	
Butts.....	@25	
Hocks.....	@19	
Trimnings.....	@17	
Extra Lean Trimnings.....	@24	
Tails.....	@15	
Snouts.....	@7	
Pigs' Feet.....	@7	
Pigs' Heads.....	@9	
Blade Bones.....	@9	
Blade Meat.....	@16	
Cheek Meat.....	@12	
Hog Livers, per lb.....	4 1/2	@5
Neck Bones.....	@20	
Skinned Shoulders.....	@20	
Pork Hearts.....	@8 1/2	
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	7	@7
Pork Tongues.....	@25	
Slip Bones.....	@9	
Blip Bones.....	@10	
Brains.....	14	@15
Back fat.....	@24	
Hams.....	@31	
Calas.....	@19	
Belles.....	@36	

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna..... @16  
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings..... @16

Choice bologna.....	@17 1/2
Frankfurters.....	@21 1/2
Liver Sausage, with beef and pork.....	@20 1/2
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork.....	@24 1/2
Mixed Sausage.....	@25
New England Style Luncheon Sausage.....	@19 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	@21
Special Compressed Sausage.....	@21
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	@19 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts.....	@30 1/2
Polish Sausage.....	@18 1/2
Garlic Sausage.....	@16
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@18 1/2
Country Fresh Sausage.....	@26
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@21 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@25
Boneless lean butts in casings.....	@19 1/2
Luncheon Roll.....	@19 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf.....	@21 1/2
Ox Tongues, jellied.....	@53 1/2

## Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods.....	@50
Beef casing Salami.....	@45
Italian Salami (new goods).....	@49
Capri.....	@41
Holsteiner.....	@34
Peppetoni, long links.....	@45
Farmer.....	@41
Cervelat.....	@51
Genoa.....	@50

## Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	@ 2.40
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2s.....	4.00 @ 14.00
Pork, link, kits.....	@ 2.76
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2s.....	4.00 @ 16.10
Polish Sausage, kits.....	@ 2.48
Polish Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2s.....	4.18 @ 14.30
Frankfurters, kits.....	@ 3.00
Frankfurters, 1/2 @ 1/2s.....	5.00 @ 17.50
Blood Sausage, kits.....	@ 3.35
Blood Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2s.....	5.50 @ 19.25
Liver Sausage, kits.....	@ 2.50
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2s.....	3.30 @ 11.55
Head Cheese, kits.....	@ 2.40
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2s.....	4.00 @ 14.00

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$16.25
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	17.25
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	19.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	none
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.....	20.25
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.....	20.45
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	70.50
Sheep Tongues, long cut.....	56.50

## CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Per dos.
Corned beef.....	Per dos.	\$3.50	\$ 6.75	\$20.00	
Roast beef.....	3.50	6.75	20.00		
Roast mutton.....	3.75	7.25	25.00		
Sliced dried beef.....	\$1.85	2.05	4.05	47.00	
Ox tongue, whole.....	18.75	58.50			
Luncheon tongue.....	3.85	6.25	11.00	48.50	
Corned beef hash.....	1.15	2.50	5.75		
Roast beef hash.....	1.25	2.25	5.00		
Hamburger steak with onions.....	1.35	3.00	6.00		
Vienna style sausage.....	1.25	2.25	5.00		
Luncheon sausage.....	1.30				
Breakfast sausage.....	1.25	2.25	4.50		
Veal loaf, med. size.....			2.25		

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per dos.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	\$ 3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	21.00

## BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@31.00
Plate Beef.....	@27.00
Prime Mess Beef.....	@31.00
Rollettes.....	@31.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	@28.00
Rump Butts.....	@39.00
Clear Fat Bacon.....	@40.00
Family Back Pork.....	@42.00
Bean Pork.....	@33.00

## LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.....	@26
Pure Lard.....	22 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@27 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs.....	@22 1/2
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.....	

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi. cargo.....	@34
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	@35
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.....	@34 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	@26
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	@29

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@22.25
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@22.25
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@21.00
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.....	@21.50
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	@18.00
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@18.50
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@19.00
Extra Short Clears.....	@21.25
Extra Short Ribs.....	@20.25
Butts.....	@17.00

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams.....	36 1/2 @ 38
Regular Hams.....	34 1/2 @ 36 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.....	21 @ 21 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	23 1/2 @ 23 3/4
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	47 1/2 @ 49 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 5 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	@24
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.....	@31 1/2
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	@37 1/2
Dried Beef Insides.....	@49 1/2

Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@45 1/4
Dried Beef Outsides.....	@42 1/4
Dried Beef Seta.....	@45 1/4
Skinned Boiled Hams.....	@48
Regular Boiled Hams.....	@47
Boiled Calas.....	@33
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@46
Cooked Rolled Shoulders.....	@36

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef Rounds, per set.....	20 @ 24
Beef Export Rounds.....	26 @ 28
Beef Middles, per set.....	@38
Beef Bungs, per piece.....	@22
Beef Weasands.....	@ 9 1/2
Beef Bladders, medium.....	@65
Beef Bladders, small, per dos.....	@90
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.....	@1.35
Hog Casings, f. o. b., extra narrow.....	@1.80
Hog Middies, per set.....	@28
Hog Bungs, export.....	@28
Hog Bungs, large.....	@18
Hog Bungs, medium.....	@18
Hog Bungs, narrow.....	@18
Hog Stomachs, per piece.....	@10
Imported wide Sheep Casings.....	@ 0
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings.....	@ 0
Imported medium Sheep Casings.....	@ 0

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit.....	8.40 @ 8.50
Hoof Meal, per unit.....	7.25 @ 7.40
Concentrated Tankage, ground.....	7.25 @ 7.40
Ground Tankage, 11%.....	7.50 @ 7.75
Ground Tankage, 8 and 30%.....	7.30 @ 7.50
Crushed Tankage, 9 and 30%.....	7.15 @ 7.30
Ground Tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%.....	52.00 @ 55.00
Ground Raw Bone, per ton.....	45.00 @ 46.00
Ground Steam Bone, per ton.....	35.00 @ 37.50

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

No. 1 Horns, per ton.....	270.00 @ 280.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Round Shin Bones, heavies, per ton.....	140.00 @ 150.00
Round Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Flat Shin Bones, heavies, per ton.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Flat Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Thigh Bones, heavies, per ton.....	135.00 @ 140.00
Thigh Bones, lights, per ton.....	100.00 @ 125.00
Skulls, Jaws and Knuckles.....	55.00 @ 60.00

## LARD.

Prime, steam, cash.....	@19.87 1/2
Prime, steam, loose.....	@18.55
Leaf.....	@21.50
Compound.....	@23.00
Neutral lard.....	25.75 @ 26.00

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	17 @ 17 1/4
Tallow.....	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Grease, yellow, loose.....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Grease, A white, loose.....	15 1/2 @ 15

## OILS.

Oleo, oil, extra.....	25 1/2 @ 26
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	21 @ 22
Oleo stock.....	19 @ 20
Linseed, loose, per gal.....	@1.75
Corn oil, loose.....	15 1/2 @ 16 1/4
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. const.....	15 1/2 @ 16 1/4

## TALLOW.

Edible.....	16 1/2 @ 17
Choice country.....	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Packers, prime loose.....	16 @ 16 1/2
Packers, No. 1, loose.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Packers, No. 2.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice.....	15 1/4 @ 15 1/4
White, "A".....	15 @ 15 1/4
White, "B".....	14 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Bone, naphtha extracted.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Crackling.....	14 @ 14 1/4
House.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Yellow.....	14 @ 14 1/4
Brown.....	13 @ 13 1/4
Pigs' foot grease.....	16 1/2 @ 17
Garbage, grease, loose.....	10 @ 11
Glycerine, C. P.....	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Glycerine, dynamite.....	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Glycerine, candle.....	nom. 15 1/4

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago.....	nom. 18 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	nom. 16
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 82 @ 85 f. o. b. Tex.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Soap stock, loose, 50% f. a. Chicago.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

## COOPERAGE.

Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	3.05 @ 3.10
Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	3.15 @ 3.20
Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	3.25 @ 3.30
Red Oak Lard Tierces.....	4.05 @ 4.15
White Oak Lard Tierces.....	4.40 @ 4.50
White Oak Ham Tierces.....	@ 4.75

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@14
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@15
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., bbls. or sacks.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, crystals.....	5 1/2 @ 5

# Retail Section

## CHANGES IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES

According to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from retail dealers in 51 cities, the average family expenditure for food was six-tenths of one per cent less in February than in January. The increase in January as compared with December was 2.2 per cent, hence the decrease of six-tenths of 1 per cent in February still leaves the cost 1.6 per cent above that in December, which until January had been the highest point reached since 1913.

The figures for February, 1920, show an increase of 16 per cent as compared with February, 1919. In February of last year there was a drop of 7 per cent as compared with the previous month. As compared with 1913, the prices in February, 1920, show an increase of 105 per cent.

These comparisons are based on the average retail prices of the following articles, weighted according to the consumption of the average family: Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, bacon, ham, lard, hens, flour, corn meal, eggs, butter, milk, bread, potatoes, sugar, cheese, rice, coffee and tea.

Since January, 1919, monthly retail prices of food have been secured for 44 food articles. During the month from January 15, 1920, to February 15, 1920, 21 of the 44 articles increased in price as follows: Cabbage, 15 per cent; potatoes, 11 per cent; lamb, 7 per cent; hens and sugar, 6 per cent, each; onions and oranges, 4 per cent, each; raisins, 3 per cent; bread, cream of wheat and macaroni, 2 per cent, each; round steak, pork chops, canned salmon, nut margarine, rolled oats and rice, 1 per cent, each. Sirloin steak, rib roast, ham and bananas increased less than five-tenths of one per cent, each.

The 17 articles which decreased in price were: Strictly fresh eggs, 17 per cent; evaporated milk, lard and storage eggs, 5 per cent, each; butter and corn meal, 2 per cent, each; chuck roast, bacon, fresh milk, canned corn, canned peas, canned tomatoes and tea, 1 per cent, each. Oleomargarine, cheese, coffee and prunes decreased less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

Prices remained unchanged for plate beef, crisco, flour, cornflakes, navy beans and baked beans.

During the period from February, 1919, to February, 1920, 29 of the 44 articles for which prices were secured on both dates increased as follows: Onions, 119 per cent; cabbage, 116 per cent; potatoes, 94 per cent; granulated sugar, 76 per cent; raisins, 58 per cent; prunes, 43 per cent; strictly fresh eggs, 36 per cent; coffee, 34 per cent; rice, 28 per cent; butter and storage eggs, 27 per cent, each; flour, 21 per cent; canned salmon and rolled oats, 19 per cent, each; cream of wheat and bananas, 17 per cent, each;

oranges, 14 per cent; hens, 13 per cent; crisco, 12 per cent; oleomargarine, 11 per cent; bread, 10 per cent; fresh milk and corn meal, 8 per cent, each; lamb, 7 per cent; cheese, 6 per cent; tea and macaroni, 4 per cent, each; nut margarine and lard, 1 per cent, each.

Articles which decreased in price during the year were: Plate beef, 16 per cent; navy beans, 11 per cent; chuck roast and bacon, 10 per cent, each; baked beans and canned tomatoes, 9 per cent, each; canned corn, 5 per cent; round steak, 4 per cent; rib roast and ham, 3 per cent, each; sirloin steak, pork chops, evaporated milk, canned peas, 1 per cent, each. There was no change in the price of cornflakes.

For the 7-year period, February, 1913, to February, 1920, 12 of the 24 articles for which prices were secured in February, 1913, increased 100 per cent or over, as follows: Pork chops and ham, 100 per cent; lard, 110 per cent; lamb, 111 per cent; rice, 113 per cent; hens, 115 per cent; corn meal, 117 per cent; strictly fresh eggs, 118 per cent; flour, 145 per cent; and storage eggs, 153 per cent. Potatoes increased 275 per cent, and sugar, 242 per cent. For the first ten articles named the price was, therefore, more than double and for potatoes and sugar, the price was more than three times what it was in February, 1913.

## BUTCHERS GET SELLING HINTS.

Retail dealers were given some practical lessons in cost cutting and better business methods at a "get together" meeting recently at the Chicago plant of Armour and Company. More than 100 butchers and grocers from the Englewood district were present. They went through all the slaughtering and canning depart-

ments, the oleomargarine factory, heard a lecture on government inspection and witnessed a practical demonstration in beef cutting. This was the first of a series of meetings in which the company hopes to meet thousands of retailers who never have visited the big meat factory.

K. F. Warner, an expert from the Farm Bureau, showed the dealers how they could get the best results in selling a side of beef.

"Women, who represent about 80 per cent of the retail meat buyers," said Mr. Warner, "demand porterhouse steaks, tenderloins and rib roasts under the impression that other cuts are not so good. This is all wrong. Every part of the 'critter' is good; it simply requires different cooking. One should not say 'good cuts' and 'poor cuts,' but 'roasts,' pot roasts and boiling meat."

The various cuts were weighed as the demonstrator proceeded. The dealers called off the retail prices which they thought they would have to get to show a reasonable profit. "Gross receipts" were then totaled, to show whether their guesses would leave them a fair margin.

"Too many dealers fail to run a carcass test and check their operation," commented Mr. Warner. "Often the whole business is a gamble. If there is money in the till on Saturday night they pay the rent and help and take in the movies. If there is no surplus, 'times are bad.'"

He urged the dealers to induce the consumers to buy more of the neglected portions of beef, pork and mutton; this would equalize prices, reduce living costs and be better business for the dealer.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A. Knudson bought a meat market at Lane, S. D.

S. C. Ernst has opened a meat market at Stratton, Neb.

David Rouche has opened a meat market at Hibbing, Minn.

Peter Klemann has opened a meat shop at Grand Rapids, Wis.

The Ruff meat market has been opened at Walla Walla, Wash.

E. Bigott will shortly open a meat market at Arlington, Minn.

Anton Berger will shortly open a meat market at Chilton, Wis.

Hugh Allen bought the J. Draske meat market at Amherst, Wis.

Louis Mazac & Son have opened a new butcher shop at Ord, Neb.

B. Gallagher is remodeling his meat market at Stockton, Kas.

A. W. Belleville has purchased a meat market at Pemberville, O.

R. Glasmann will shortly open a meat market at Comfrey, Minn.

A. W. Belleville has purchased a meat market at Pemberville, O.

T. C. Wiggins has engaged in the meat business at Delavan, Okla.

Sieb & Son will shortly open a meat market at Valparaiso, Ind.

Ed Hammers has purchased the Dixon meat market at Allen, Neb.

C. O. Oswald, Coweta, Okla., has purchased the meat market formerly operated by Bryant Bros.

## Delays in Mails

If you do not receive your copy of The National Provisioner on time, or if it does not come at all, please notify us of that fact, addressing your letter to The National Provisioner, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

We are anxious to give you the best possible service, but we are not responsible for the increasing inefficiency of the U. S. Post Office. There are also railroad transportation delays, due to weather and other conditions, and labor shortage and disaffection make it difficult to get good service.

Co-operation on the part of our subscribers in notifying us of deficiencies in mail delivery will enable us to correct these faults as far as possible.

## The Housewife Knows

*She realizes today, in this age of modern equipment, that meat is cut correctly in only one manner; that is with a slicing machine.*

*And you know also Mr. Merchant, that through all these years when you have been building your business, the American Slicing Machine Company has been building by your side.*

*We have fought together through lean years and fat years. We have weathered the storms of the last two decades and now your business and our business stand out as the bulwarks of success. The honest striving of half a lifetime.*

*"There is no friend like an old friend" and the American Slicing Machine Company is a tried and true friend.*

*We have a little booklet we would like to give you. Write for it. It is called "How to Bone and Slice Cured Hams at a Profit."*

**AMERICAN SLICING MACHINE COMPANY**  
1303 Republic Building, Chicago, Illinois

Spalding & Curtis have opened a new meat market at Waurika, Okla.

House & Boyd have purchased the local meat market at Millington, Ill.

J. Y. Mangus has purchased the local meat market at Woodbine, Kas.

The Summons meat market has been destroyed by fire at Goddard, Kas.

Boehm & Gibbs' meat market has been sold to Earl Angus at Albion, Neb.

Boselly & Carr are adding a meat market to their grocery at Casper, Wyo.

J. L. Zeller has purchased the McCaffrey meat market at St. Marys, Kas.

John O'Brien's meat market was sold to Otto Erhardt at Eden Village, Wis.

Valley Trumbull has purchased the A. M. Trumble meat market at Eagle, Neb.

D. C. Shively has purchased C. B. Stevens' meat market at Cerro Gordo, Ill.

The meat market of Mat Morris has been destroyed by fire at Tacoma, Wash.

Rook Bros. bought the Briggs & Leech meat market and grocery at New Sharon, Ia.

George Kalin's meat market has been sold to Swan J. Nelson at New Windsor, Ill.

Boehm & Gibbs have sold the Main Street Market to Earl Angus at Albion, Neb.

Emil Hervieux has purchased Frank Wait's meat market at Hudson Falls, N. Y.

E. W. Pierce meat market has been sold out to J. J. Schvestka at Fountain, Minn.

Robert P. Nunes of Jacksonville has purchased the Hurtle meat market at New Berlin, Ill.

G. W. Rucker has moved his meat market into the Main street building, La Monte, Mo.

Ralph Bullard has purchased and taken possession of his uncle's meat market at Ossian, Ia.

R. C. Field has taken H. N. Roberts as a partner in his meat market at Independence, Wis.

Casey & Son have been succeeded in the meat business by Johnson Bros. at Okemah, Okla.

William Beckham of Taylorville has purchased Howell Bros. meat market at Stonington, Ill.

Albert Spiller purchased a half-interest in the meat market of Gust Sagen at Orgordville, Wis.

Bolander & McCue Bros. will shortly open a meat market in the Driver Bldg., Darlington, Wis.

Walter Lynels bought the A. L. Morris meat market at 360 West Scott street, Fond du Lac, Wis.

J. M. Hopkins of Williamsport has purchased the Harper grocery and meat market at Attica, Ind.

Dick Younger has purchased the Stamford meat market from Charles Gorsuch at Stamford, Neb.

Peoples Cash Meat Market, Fred Herbrand, proprietor, has been moved to 150 Front street, Beaver Dam, Wis.

The Union Meat Company has organ-

ized with a capital of \$50,000 at St. Paul, Minn. It will operate several cash-and-carry meat markets.

Oliver Vist sold his meat market to E. Eickholt at Lambertson, Minn.

William Kahrs of Two Rivers, will shortly open a wholesale and retail meat business at Shoto, Wis.

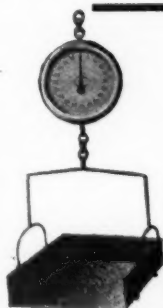
Will Lindsay has purchased the interest of his partner, Ora McCain, in the local meat market at Franklin, O.

Emil Smaha has purchased the interest of his father in the meat business of Jos. Smaha & Son at Ravenna, Neb.

Rook Bros., who recently purchased the Briggs & Leech meat market at New Sharon, Wis., have remodeled the place and are now ready for business.

S. A. Shutter & Company will remove to Second street and Broadway, Seymour, Ind., from their present location, on April 1. At that time they will add a meat market to their grocery business.

M. D. Crawford sold his interest in the meat and grocery business of Stirling & Crawford to Miss Helen Stirling. The business will be operated hereafter as Stirling & Stirling, Eaton Rapids, Mich.



### At Last—An All-Temperature Scale

The fact that scales would not weigh the same in all degrees of temperature was so until Chatillon experts designed the

### CHATILLON THERMOSEAL SCALE

This Scale WILL weigh accurately in any degree of temperature, because of a special thermostatic device. The Scale will perform correctly even should the room in which it is used have a wide range of temperature in a single day.

\* The Thermoseal scale is made in a number of designs and sizes. Complete information upon request.

JOHN CHATILLON & SONS

Established 1835

85 Cliff Street

New York City

# New York Section

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City on shipments sold out for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1920, ranged from 14.00 to 20.00 cents a pound and averaged 19.29 cents a pound.

The Wallabout Market Packing Company, Inc., has incorporated in Brooklyn with a capital of \$100,000, for the purpose of engaging in the meat, poultry and provision trade. The incorporator is C. J. Edwards of Upper Montclair, N. J.

F. C. Rogers of Philadelphia and New York has just returned from a successful Western trip. He was much pleased with his visit of inspection through the East Side Packing Company's plant at East St. Louis. They have made very extensive improvements in their plant, greatly increasing their capacity, and making this establishment one of the up-to-date and high-class establishments of the industry.

The following is a report of the New York City Department of Health of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during week ending March 20, 1920: Meat—Manhattan, 43,839 lbs.; Brooklyn, 520 lbs.; The Bronx, 319 lbs.; total, 44,678 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 10,500 lbs.; Brooklyn, 100 lbs.; total, 10,600 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 2,645½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 30 lbs.; total, 2,675½ lbs.

The campaign to lower meat prices was begun in New York Monday by the Department of Justice, aided by Food Administrator Arthur Williams. Signs were printed announcing "Save money on meat week," which were distributed among retail butchers to be posted in conspicuous places in the establishments. The meats which the public is particularly requested to buy are sausage, liver, chopped meat, corned beef, hearts of beef and lamb and cheek meat. Housekeepers are urged to serve stew at least once a week in preference to expensive cuts to reduce their meat bills.

Simon Frank, the big wholesale commission dealer of West 14th street, is in Chicago on a flying trip to look over the situation, but mainly to get acquainted with his beef buyers. His establishment is making great strides and is today recognized as one of the leading commission houses in West Washington Market. The staff is headed by men of experience, among them Sol Frank and Jake Simon, whose years of experience in the meat business are a most valuable asset to the company. This team is unbeatable from any angle, and as smooth salesmen they rank as beef aces.

The annual attempt to pass a New York state law permitting the sale of meat on Sunday was defeated in the legislature on Tuesday of this week. Senator Bechstein's senate bill 310 permitted the sale of meat on Sunday by those who observed any other day as their sabbath, being a proposed amendment to the law of 1901 which prohibits Sunday selling. Butcher organizations, as well as others, were against this measure, and it was beaten when it came to a vote. Every year since 1901 this attempt has been made, and every year the butchers' associations have been "on the job," and have helped to defeat it.

An old-time retail butcher with 25 years of practical experience has entered the wholesale field, namely, Philip Brock, who is doing business at 29-31 Hewitt avenue, West Washington Market, New York City, with a line of high-class poultry, meats and provisions, and with fine calves as a specialty, for which this stand was noted for many years when it was conducted by the famous Thurston. In those days when a shop butcher wanted a particularly fine calf, he could always find it there, and Mr. Brock is gradually drawing the old trade back to the old stand. Along with quality he extends courtesy and service,

both very essential in conducting business properly and successfully.

## KLEY BUSY WITH PACKERS PLANS

P. A. Kley, packinghouse architect and engineer, of Shenandoah, Pa., is busily engaged in helping Eastern packers to enlarge and improve their plants. In a recent letter he says:

"I have just finished the Seltzer Packing Co., Pottsville, Pa., and they now have as complete and sanitary a pork packing plant as any.

"At the present time I am drawing plans for the N. Auth Provision Co. at Washington, D. C., which will be a complete remodeling of their plant, and addition of new sections which will make it an up-to-the-minute plant.

"I am also making plans for a medium-sized abattoir for Mr. Herman Schmidt of Altoona, Pa. These plants are to be built with usual high type of construction, complete sanitary conditions, mechanical and working conditions along the most economical plan of operation. The motto of this office is and always will be 'Speed, Service and Satisfaction.'"

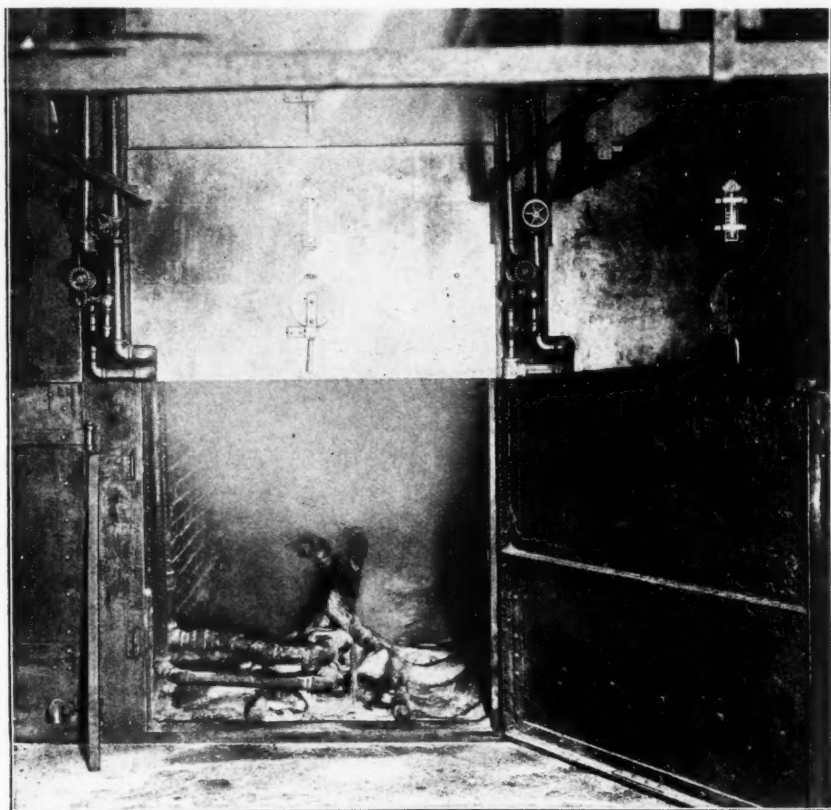
Because you have eternity before you, do not plunge into it to save a minute, says the National Safety Council.

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, March 25, 1920, as follows:

	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
<b>Fresh Beef—</b>				
STEERS:				
Good .....	\$18.50@20.50	\$19.00@20.00	\$20.00@21.00	\$22.00@21.00
Medium .....	17.00@18.00	18.50@19.00	18.00@19.00	19.00@20.00
Common .....	15.50@17.00	18.00@18.50	17.00@18.00	18.00@19.00
COWS:				
Good .....	16.00@17.50	17.00@17.50	17.00@18.50	17.50@18.00
Medium .....	15.00@16.00	16.50@17.00	16.00@17.00	16.50@17.00
Common .....	14.00@15.00	16.00@16.50	15.00@16.00	16.00@16.50
BULLS:				
Good .....	.....@.....	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	.....@.....
Medium .....	.....@.....	13.00@14.00	13.00@13.50	14.00@15.00
Common .....	10.50@12.00	12.00@13.00	12.00@12.50	.....@.....
<b>Fresh Lamb and Mutton—</b>				
LAMB:				
Choice .....	30.00@32.00	29.00@30.00	31.00@33.00	33.00@34.00
Good .....	27.00@30.00	28.00@29.00	28.00@30.00	31.00@32.00
Medium .....	26.00@27.00	27.00@28.00	25.00@26.00	29.00@30.00
Common .....	23.00@26.00	26.00@27.00	24.00@25.00	25.00@28.00
YEARLINGS:				
Good .....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	30.00@31.00
Medium .....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	29.00@30.00
MUTTON:				
Good .....	23.00@24.50	.....@.....	22.00@24.00	24.00@26.00
Medium .....	21.00@22.50	.....@.....	18.00@20.00	22.00@23.00
Common .....	17.00@21.00	.....@.....	15.00@16.00	18.00@22.00
<b>Fresh Veal*</b>				
Choice .....	28.00@29.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	27.00@28.00
Good .....	26.00@27.50	.....@.....	28.00@30.00	24.00@26.00
Medium .....	23.50@25.50	16.00@17.00	24.00@27.00	21.00@23.00
Common .....	19.00@23.00	15.00@16.00	20.00@22.00	17.00@19.00
<b>Fresh Pork Cuts—</b>				
LOINS:				
8-10-lb. average.....	29.00@31.00	29.00@30.00	30.00@31.00	29.00@31.00
10-12-lb. average.....	28.00@30.00	27.00@28.00	28.00@29.00	28.00@29.00
12-14-lb. average.....	25.00@28.00	26.00@27.00	27.00@28.00	26.00@27.00
14-lb. over.....	23.50@25.00	23.00@25.00	24.00@25.00	24.00@26.00
SHOULDERS:				
Skinned .....	21.00@22.00	.....@.....	21.00@22.00	21.00@23.00
PICNICS:				
4-6-lb. average.....	18.00@19.00	19.00@20.00	.....@.....	19.00@20.00
6-8-lb. average.....	17.00@18.00	18.00@18.50	19.00@20.00	18.00@19.00
8-lb. over.....	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00	.....@.....	.....@.....
PUTTS:				
Boneless .....	.....@.....	.....@.....	28.00@29.00	.....@.....
Boston style.....	24.50@25.50	.....@.....	24.00@26.00	25.00@26.00

\*Veal prices "hide on" at Chicago and New York.



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**PORK AND BEEF PACKERS**

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NEW YORK

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to choice.....	9.00@13.85
Oxen.....	7.00@13.85
Bulls.....	7.00@10.00
Heifers.....	10.75@13.00
Cows.....	3.35@ 9.75

## LIVE CALVES.

Calves, prime.....	22.75@23.00
Calves, barnyard.....	8.00@10.00
Calves, fed.....	10.00@12.00
Calves, culls.....	12.00@15.00
Calves, yearlings.....	6.00@ 7.00
Calves, Western.....	@.....

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, prime.....	20.00@20.25
Lambs, common to good.....	17.00@19.75
Lambs, culls.....	14.00@16.00
Lambs, yearlings.....	14.00@16.00
Sheep, wethers.....	12.50@13.00
Sheep, ewes, prime.....	11.75@12.00
Sheep, ewes, common to good.....	8.00@11.50
Sheep, culls.....	5.00@ 7.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@16.50
Hogs, medium.....	@17.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@17.25
Pigs.....	@16.50
Roughs.....	@14.00

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	22 @23
Choice native, light.....	21 @23
Native, common to fair.....	18½ @20

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	20½ @21
Choice native, light.....	21½ @22
Native, common to fair.....	19 @20
Choice Western, heavy.....	20 @20½
Choice Western, light.....	18 @19
Common to fair, Texas.....	17 @18
Good to choice hifers.....	19 @20
Common to fair hifers.....	18 @18½
Choice cows.....	17½ @18
Common to fair cows.....	15 @16
Fresh Bologna, bulls.....	13½ @14½

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	25 @26	30 @32
No. 2 ribs.....	23 @25	26 @28
No. 3 ribs.....	20 @21	23 @25
No. 1 loins.....	30 @32	38 @42
No. 2 loins.....	26 @32	32 @36
No. 3 loins.....	@20	28 @31
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....		26 @28
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....		25 @25½
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....		24 @24½
No. 1 rounds.....	@20	20 @22
No. 1 rounds.....	@20	20 @21
No. 3 rounds.....	@15	@18
No. 1 chucks.....	13½ @15	@16
No. 2 chucks.....	@11	@14
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 9	@13

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	32 @33
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	28 @29
Western calves, choice.....	28 @29
Western calves, fair to good.....	24 @25
Grassers and buttermilks.....	18 @20

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	22 @23
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	22 @23
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	22½ @23
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	23 @24
Pigs.....	24 @25

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lambs, choice spring.....	32 @33
Lambs, choice.....	28 @30
Sheep, choice.....	20 @25
Sheep, medium to good.....	@18
Sheep, culls.....	12 @14

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	33 @34
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb. avg.....	32 @33
Smoked picnic, light.....	22 @23
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	20 @21
Smoked shoulders.....	22 @23
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	48 @52

Smoked bacon (rib in).....	35 @36
Dried beef, salt.....	45 @52
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	28 @30

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	27 @34
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@32
Frozen pork loins.....	@37
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@55
Shoulders, city.....	@25
Shoulders, Western.....	@23
Butts, regular, fresh Western.....	@26
Butts, boneless, fresh Western.....	@32
Fresh hams, city.....	@33
Fresh hams, Western.....	@32
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@20

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 10 pcs.....	135.00@150.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	125.00@140.00
Black hooft, per ton.....	80.00@ 85.00
Striped hooft, per ton.....	80.00@ 85.00
White hooft, per ton.....	110.00@125.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	150.00@160.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1s.....	250.00@300.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2s.....	200.00@225.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3s.....	125.00@175.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C., trim'd.....	\$80c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@24c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@20c. a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@70c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	40 @100c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@50c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c. a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 5c. each
Livers, beef.....	@20c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c. a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@12c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@50c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	35 @50c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@12c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@24c. a pound

## BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 5½
Shet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 9½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.40
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.75
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.55
Hog, free of salt, fat, or blis, per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@ 95
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.15
Hog middles.....	@25
Hog bungs.....	12 @17
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@21
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York.....	@22
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@40
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@ 8½
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.00
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 4

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	30	33
Pepper, Sing., black.....	19	22
Pepper, red.....	20	23
Allspice.....	10	13
Cinnamon.....	21	24
Celander.....	6	8½
Cloves.....	52	57
Ginger.....	25	28
Mace.....	50	55

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, blis.....	@14
Refined saltpetre, small crystal, blis.....	@15
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y., carloads, blis. or sacks.....	@ 5½
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., less than carloads.....	@ 5½
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, carloads.....	@ 6
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, less than carloads.....	@ 6½
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 150 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.	

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ 80
No. 2 skins.....	@ 78
No. 3 skins.....	@ 55
Branded skins.....	@ 65
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ 78
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ 76
No. 1, 9½@12½ lbs.....	@ 7.50
No. 2, 9½@12½ lbs.....	@ 7.30
No. 1 B. M., 9½@12½ lbs.....	@ 7.30
No. 2 B. M., 9½@12½ lbs.....	@ 7.10
Branded skins, 9½@12½ lbs.....	@ 6.10
Ticky skins, 9½@12½ lbs.....	@ 6.10

No. 1, 12½@14 lbs.....	@ 8.25
No. 2, 12½@14 lbs.....	@ 8.00
No. 1 B. M., 12½@14 lbs.....	@ 8.00
No. 2 B. M., 12½@14 lbs.....	@ 7.75
No. 1 kip, 14@18 lbs.....	@ 8.50
No. 2 kips, 14@18 lbs.....	@ 8.25
No. 1 B. M., 14@18 lbs.....	@ 8.25
No. 2 B. M., 14@18 lbs.....	@ 8.00
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 8.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 8.75
Branded kips.....	@ 7.00
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 7.50
Ticky kips.....	@ 7.00
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 7.50

All skins must have tail bone cut.

## DRESSED POULTRY.

Chickens—Fresh—Dry packed—12 to box—	
W'n, milk fed, stags, 4 lbs. and over.....	@ 32
W'n, milk fed, stags, under 4 lbs.....	@ 31
W'n, corn fed, stags, 4 lbs. and over.....	@ 30
W'n, corn fed, stags, under 4 lbs.....	@ 28
Chickens—Fresh—Dry packed—barrels—	
W'n, milk fed, stags, 4 lbs. and over.....	@ 30
W'n, milk fed, stags, under 4 lbs.....	@ 29
W'n, corn fed, stags, 4 lbs. and over.....	@ 29
W'n, corn fed, stags, under 4 lbs.....	@ 28
W'n, corn fed, mixed sizes.....	31 @32
Philadelphia, mixed weights, per lb.....	42 @48

Capons—	
Nearby, 10 lbs. and over.....	@ 62
Nearby, 8 to 9 lbs.....	@ 60
Nearby, 5 to 7 lbs.....	@ 55
Western, 8 to 9 lbs.....	@ 52
Western, 7 lbs.....	@ 50
Western, 6 lbs.....	@ 48
Western, 5 lbs.....	@ 46
Western, slips, poor to fair.....	40 @42

Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed—milk fed—12 to box—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@ 39
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 38½
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 35
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 34
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 31
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 30

Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed—corn fed—12 to box—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@ 38
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 37
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 34
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 32
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 30
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@ 29

Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed—Barrels—	
W'n, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	@ 38
W'n, dry picked, 4½ lbs. each, lb.....	@ 37½
W'n, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	@ 37½
W'n, dry picked, 3½ lbs. each, lb.....	@ 34
W'n, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	@ 29
Old Cocks—Fresh—Dry packed—Boxes or blis.....	
Western, dry picked, No. 1, lb.....	@ 28
Western, scalded, No. 1, lb.....	@ 27

Ducks—	
Long Island, spring, lb.....	@ 45

Squabs—	
Squabs, prime, wh., 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@12.00
Squabs, prime, wh., 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@11.00
Squabs, prime, wh., 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@10.00
Squabs, prime, wh., 7½ lbs. to doz., doz.....	@ 8.00
Squabs, prime, wh., 6 to 6½ lbs. to doz., doz.....	@ 6.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	@ 4.00
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	2.50 @ 3.00

## LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, via freight.....	@.....
Chickens, via express.....	@.....
Fowls, via freight, light.....	@.....
Fowls, via freight, heavy.....	@.....
Roosters.....	@.....
Turkeys, via freight.....	@.....
Geese, via freight.....	@.....
Ducks, freight.....	@.....
Guineas, per pair.....	@1.10
Pigeons, per pr., frt. or exp.....	@80

## BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@68½
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	@69½
Creamery firsts.....	@68
Creamery seconds.....	@65
Creamery, lower grades.....	@58

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	51 @52
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	49½ @50
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	48 @49
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	46½ @47½
Fresh gath. checks, good to choice, dry.....	38 @40
Fresh gathered dirties, No. 1.....	44 @45

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@40.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@55.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 8.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 3.50
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent Ammonia.....	7.75-10c
Garbage tankage.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	7.00 and 10c
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. Lime.....	7.75 and 50c
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (85c. per unit available phos. acid).....	@.....
Alphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75

